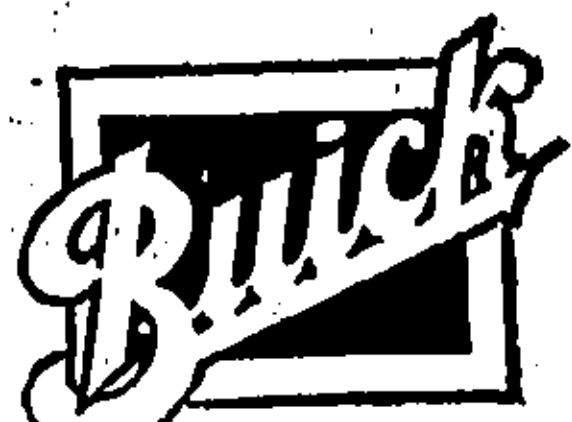




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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,852

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1928.

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NORTH TO STAND?

Change In Tone Of War Reports.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

New Views: An American Consul's Apprehension.

Some kind of a stand must have been made by the Northern troops under General Chang Tsung-chang in Shantung province against the advancing Nationalists and the Kuomintang.

The tone in Chinese cables has changed perceptibly. Distances between various points in the war zone (mentioned in the order of south to north—the direction of the Nationalists' march) will explain—

Yenchow (held by Nationalists) to Ningyang 15 miles
Ningyang to Tawenkow 15
Tawenkow to Tai-an 10
Tai-an to Tsinanfu 35 ..

A Stand Attempted.

While the Nationalists hint that they have been attacking Tai-an, and even threatening Tsinanfu, a reliable report says that Tawenkow was the latest objective of the Nationalists. The Kuomintang, under the "Christian General", was co-operating by keeping up a flank attack on Tawenkow, which stands on the Wen-Ho. Fighting on opposite banks of the Wen-Ho was heavy, the report also states.

Another message says that the Nationalists are still 15 miles from Tai-an, or 5 miles from Tawenkow.

Although the foregoing tends to show the Northerners as having attempted a stand, opinion is practically unanimous that no concerted move can be made until the sorely tried units can be withdrawn to the rear and reorganized.

Junction Effected.

Tsinanfu still appears to be the most likely point of defence and General Chang Tsung-chang is reported to have ordered trenches to be dug and defences to be erected outside the south of the city.

Of General Sun Chuang-fang, who is mentioned by Reuter below as having been traced to Ningyang, subsequent cables state that he withdrew to Tawenkow where he effected a junction between his own remnants and the troops under his colleague, Chang Tsung-chang.

Not on the Run?

That the Northerners are losing, but not altogether on the run, is indicated from a report that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, head of the Ankuochun Government in Peking, is sending General Sun Chuang-fang \$200,000, arms and munitions; and also from a report that General Wu Chun-sheng—one of the old warlord type, of conspicuous height and bearing—is coming out of the fastness of Manchuria to organise defences at Tehchow, on the boundary between Shantung and Chihli, also on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, about 80 miles north of (i.e., behind) the Northern base at Tsinanfu. Another cable says that a brigade of Manchurian cavalry will be attached to Sun Chuang-fang's command.

Tai-an Captured?

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Although the magnitude of the Nationalist success remains in doubt, it is clear that a general advance has been made by the Nationalists, at the expense of the Northerners.

Tai-an, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, appears to have been captured in the eastern sector (the Tientsin-Pukow Railway) but, on the western sector (Peking-Hankow Railway), the advance of the "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, may have been stopped.

The "Christian General."

The supposed check to the "Christian General" is due to the still uncertain attitude of one of his chief subordinates who, when the commander of another allied unit was defeated on April 7, showed an inclination to change sides and join the Northerners.

More troops have been sent up by the Nanking Nationalists, these going up the Railway to the front from Pukow, which is opposite Nanking, and on the north bank of the Yangtze.—British Naval Wireless.

DEATH SENTENCE.

Jury's Recommendation To Mercy.

LAI-CHI-KOK INDIANS.

Puisne Judge Agrees With The Verdict.

Sandager Singh, hitherto one of eleven watchmen employed at the Lai-chi-kok installation of the Standard Oil Co., was sentenced to death to-day at the conclusion of the Criminal Sessions trial in which he was charged with the murder of Jetta Singh, a colleague, on the night of Feb. 18 or 19.

After the Puisne Judge (Mr Justice J. R. Wood) had summed up at great length, the jury were absent for half an hour. The jury recommended prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship's View.

His Lordship expressed himself as in agreement with the verdict, adding that there was no doubt that prisoner was the man who had caused Jetta Singh's death and that he was drunk when he committed the crime. It was probably because he was drunk, His Lordship continued, that the jury had added the recommendation to mercy. This recommendation will be forwarded to H.E. the Governor in due course. His Lordship then put on the black cap and pronounced sentence of death.

Speeches To-day.

Twenty-three witnesses were called by the Crown yesterday. This morning, Mr. H. S. Fitzroy (acting Assistant Attorney-General) addressed the jury and Mr. W. N. Thomas (instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall) replied.

The jury comprised Messrs. F. Goodwin (foreman), J. H. Raikes, S. Juman, M. A. Xavier, S. E. Sousa, C. C. Wong and R. Abraham.

Acting Detective Inspector Lane had charge of the Police case.

WAITING FOR 'EM.

HAWKERS GREET POLICE JAIL BIRDS.

THIS MORNING'S "CEREMONY."

Since 9 o'clock this morning, large numbers of Chinese hawkers crowded the approaches of the Victoria Jail and Police Headquarters.

A "China Mail" man inquired the cause of this unusual gathering and learned that the seven Chinese ex-convicts of the Police Hawkers' Department, who were in November sentenced to six months' hard labour for extorting "squeeze" money from hawkers, were due to be discharged from jail to-day.

The hawkers were there for the satisfaction of seeing their former tormentors come out of prison.

It may be remembered that when the seven constables were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, sensational evidence was given of the man forming a well organised circle for "bleeding" the hawkers, who were required to pay between 50 cents and \$1.00 per week to the constables. A collector went round each Saturday to collect the money from the hawkers, using a new password each week.

"Banana."

One Saturday the "magic" word would be "Banana" and the next "Namhoi." Unlicensed hawkers who were able to give the current password and paid up their quota were left unmolested, whilst those who are not contributors to the "squeeze circle" were arrested and charged before a Magistrate.

The constables in the circle had a club room where they met each week to divide the "squeeze" money, and each man's share was considerably more than his monthly pay in the Police Force.

It was at one of these meetings for the declaring of dividends that detectives raided the place and arrested the members of the circle which was stated to have been in existence for at least five years. During the raid one of the seven constables jumped out of a second floor back window and was so badly injured that he had to spend a couple of weeks in the hospital, and throughout the hearing of the case at the Central Magistracy he was unable to appear.

HIGH HONOURS.

Marshal Li's New Designation.

EQUAL TO CHIANG?

To Command All Units In Two Kwang Provinces.

Marshal Li Chai-sum's designation as one of the high officers in the Nationalist Party, Government and Army is to be changed, shortly, says a report from Canton, placing him on a footing equal to that of Chiang Kai-shek (the Generalissimo), the "Christian General" and two others.

Reforms in the civil administration were announced in yesterday's "China Mail." Now it is understood that Marshal Li is to become commander-in-chief of the 5th Group Nationalist Army, which will be made up of all units in the two Kwang provinces.

Closer Co-operation.

Hitherto Marshal Li has been commander of the 8th Route. The term "Route" has now become obsolete. Chiang Kai-shek commands the 1st Group, comprising 29 army corps attached to Nanking. Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," commands the Kuomintang, known as the 2nd Group. General Yen Hsi-shan, the "Model Tsuchun" of Shansi province, commands the 3rd Group. The 4th Group is the command at Hankow, for Hunan and Hupoh provinces; General Li Tsung-jen is the commander, he being a native of Kwangsi like Marshal Li Chai-sum.

In political circles, it is stated that the change at Canton is to bring about closer co-operation between Canton and Nanking. There is even talk of Canton sending a few troops North to join in the projected march to Peking.

Two Sub-Commands.

The 5th Group will be divided into two areas. The 1st area is to be under General Chen Min-chu (who went with Marshal Li to Nanking), functioning in Kwangtung. The 2nd area will be under General Wong Shiu-hung (who took charge at Canton in Marshal Li's absence) and will function in Kwangsi.

The 1st area includes the 4th, 5th and 11th Nationalist army corps and other small units. General Chen Min-chu has hitherto commanded the 11th Army and the new appointment means promotion for him as well. General Wong Shiu-hung has a part of the 7th army corps and his own 15th army corps in Kwangsi province; both will be under the 2nd area command.

OFF TO AUSTRALIA.

START OF ANOTHER BIG SOLO FLIGHT.

HINKLER'S ROUTE.

London, Yesterday.

Wing-Commander E. E. Manning has departed from Lympne on a 35 horse power monoplane on a solo flight to Australia, following Capt. Hinkler's routes.—Reuter.

[Manning, like Hinkler, is an Australian, he having been born in Sydney in 1889, the son of a solicitor resident there. He served in the War and won the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) and the Military Cross (M.C.). He served in the cavalry, 15th Hussars in France and Belgium; transferred to the R.F.C., and was in Iraq and Kurdistan in 1922-24.]

OBITUARY.

LADY ROBERT HART ONCE WELL-KNOWN IN CHINA.

WIDOW OF "I-G."

London, Yesterday.

A Reuter message announces the death of Lady Robert Hart.—Reuter.

[Lady Hart was the widow of Sir Robert Hart, for very many years he Inspector-General and "Grand Old Man" of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Lady Hart resided for some time in Peking, and made frequent long holidays in England while Sir Robert guided the destinies of the Customs." He was probably the best known Englishman that ever lived in China from the sixties till the time of his death in 1908. He died in 1911.]

MOTOR RACER.

Fatal Accident On Race Track.

ITALIAN DRIVER.

Puccini Killed While On Motor Tour.

Bogota, Colombia, Yesterday.

The Italian racing driver, Puccini, who was making a motor tour from Buenos Aires to New York has been killed at the result of his car overturning during a trial spin on the Cali Race Track.—Reuter.

MOTOR RECORD.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMPETITORS.

KEEN RIVALRY.

London To-day.

The world's motor speed contest threatens to develop as the



Captain Malcolm Campbell.

result of Keech's record at Daytona.

Captain Malcolm Campbell has announced his intention to make an early effort, possibly on sands in Denmark, which have been reported to him as being suitable, and Major Segrave is reported to have said that it is impossible to allow the American's to hold the

OVERCAST & RAIN.

East winds, strong, moderating, overcast; some rain, is the official weather forecast until noon tomorrow.

The anticyclone is central between Shanghai and North Nagasaki and now dominates the map.

record long, and that he will do his best to get it back as soon as his new machine is ready, which he hoped would be in January.

American Rivals.

New York Yesterday.

Lockhart will attempt to beat Keech's record to-morrow.

Keech says that he will try again if Lockhart succeeds.

It is noteworthy that the machine used by Keech was a triplex. Blazing Petrol Blaze.

Dayona Beach, Yesterday.

Keech's right arm was burned when the motor back-fired in the last run yesterday, spraying his body with blazing petrol.—Reuter's American Service.

[Keech's speed was 213.9 miles per hour against Campbell's 20.695602.]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

St. George's Day was yesterday fittingly observed in Hong Kong. In the morning, as already reported in these columns, a wreath was placed on the Cenotaph; in the afternoon the band of the 1st Batt. Queen's Royal Regiment presented a concert programme on the Cricket ground, and in the evening the Society was "at home" to service folk at the Queen's and Star Theatres.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

on demand, to-day was 2/0 3/16.

SEAPLANE RECORD.

Important British Appointment.

FLIGHT-LT. GREIG.

To Command Royal Force High Speed Section.

London, Yesterday.

Flight-Lieut. David Darcy Greig has been appointed to command the Royal Air Force high speed flying section at Felixstowe with a view to attempting to win the World's seaplane record.—Reuter.

GOLD MINE RAID.

WHAT HAPPENS IN NICARAGUA.

SANDINO'S SCOOP.

New York, Yesterday.

The proprietors of the American gold mine at Laluz, in Nicaragua have cabled that the rebel leader, Sandino, raided Laluz, taking all the gold, merchandise and animals while he also made prisoner an assistant mine superintendent named Marshall and all the employees.

American marines were despatched in pursuit of the raiders. The name of the Superintendent of the mine, Mr. Amphlett, who is British, is not mentioned in the telegram.—Reuter's American Service.

GREENLY ISLAND.

STILL PATCHING UP THE "BREMEN."

FITZMAURICE'S RETURN.

Murray Bay, Yesterday.

Comm. Fitzmaurice and two pilots, with mechanics, spares and fuel for the trans-Atlantic plane "Bremen" have left Murray Bay for Greenly Island.—Reuter.

Relief Party.

New York, To-day.

The relief aeroplane has arrived at Greenly Island and has brought spares for the "Bremen" also underclothing, German beer, cigars, etc., for the German aviators.—Reuter.

BY-ELECTION.

LABOUR AGAIN RETURNED FOR HANLEY.

HEAVY POLLING.

London, Yesterday.

The result of the by-election at Hanley Division of Stoke-on-Trent, owing to the death of Mr. Samuel Clowes, was as follows:—

Mr. Hollins (Labour)	15136
Mr. Denville (Conservative)	6604
Mr. Meakin (Liberal)	3390

—Reuter.

[The late Mr. Clowes had represented the division in the Labour interests—since 1924.]

RUHR DISPUTE.

THE LABOUR MINISTER'S DECLARATION.

AWARD BINDING.

Berlin, Yesterday.

The Labour Minister declares that the award in the Ruhr coal mining dispute is binding.—Reuter.

HIS LITTLE JOKE.

TO-DAY'S SPASM FROM THE POLICE COURT.

When a Chinese woman was this morning charged before Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy for hawking cat fish without a licence, the Magistrate inquired if the fish were sold as food for cats.

Inspector Macdonald replied that cats never get much of the fish to eat although they were called cat fish!

MR. E. RALPHS.

Mr. E. Ralphs, F.C.S., F.R.G.S., M. R. San, J., Assistant Commissioner of the Hong Kong St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be the recipient of a gold lacquer coffee set and tray at the Education Office to-morrow at 11.30 p.m. Mr. Ralphs is shortly returning on leave.

THE 50TH YEAR.

China Sugar Co.'s Fine Record.

1927 ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

Informal Meeting To Consider Position.

At the 50th annual meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., it was revealed that the company had returned an average of just under 11 per cent. per annum to shareholders.

An announcement was made that owing to abnormal losses—due to circumstances beyond the control of the management—a special committee of shareholders had been appointed. After the annual meeting, this report was considered at an informal meeting to which, of course, the Press were not admitted.

The meeting was held in the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the company's general agents.

The Attendance.

Mr. B. D. F. Beith presided. Those present were Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. H. P. White and Mr. C. G. S. Mackie (members of the consulting committee), Mr. E. B. Clarke (secretary), Mr. M. H. Turner (of Messrs. Deacons, the company's solicitors) and the following shareholders:— Messrs. A. A. Alves, H. Birkett, Choa Poon, Choa Poon, F. M. Courtney, A. J. David (represented by Mr. Frank Austin), F. M. Ellis, F. M. P. de Gracia, J. F. Grose, Joseph Gould, Ho Leung, P. M. Hodgson, E. D. Kotwall, Lee Hsien, H. Middleton, A. Nissim, B. L. Seton-Winton, A. M. da Silva, R. Sutherland, A. B. Stewart.

Chairman's Speech.

The secretary read the notice convening. The chairman then read his address, as follows:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for the past week, I will with your permission take them as read.

The statement of accounts submitted to you shows a net loss on the year's working of \$1,189,295.69 after providing for depreciation on the usual scale, payment of interest and all other charges.

The balance at debit of Profit & Loss Account thus stands at \$7,223,083.74 after bringing forward the debit of \$1,536,788.05 from the previous year.

Poor Result.

I very much regret having to put before you such a poor result of the year's working, which, as will be explained later, is due entirely to causes beyond the control of your general agents. It is more regrettable in view of the fact that this is the 50th annual general meeting of the company and it may be of interest to you to know that over this long period the average annual return to shareholders has been slightly below 11 per cent.

Cost of Raw Sugar.

Our stocks of raw sugar and our forward purchases were much below replacing cost at the beginning of the year, but early in January prices of raws began to sag and there was a continual decline throughout the year.

In January the laid down cost of raws at the refinery was approximately \$12 per picul, in February it was slightly below \$10 and there was a gradual fall until at the end of the year the cost was down to \$8.

Gradual Decline.

Prices of Java browns fell gradually during the year, the ex godown Java quotations being Guilders 13 in January and reached their lowest point in December, i.e., Guilders 8.65.

Our average cost of raws was much below replacing cost up to the middle of July, and even under these circumstances our refined product could not be sold in China to show a profit but owing to the gradual decline, during the remainder of the year, the cost of our purchases was above the replacing figure.

Total Melt.

Our sales in the Yangtze Valley and the North generally have been seriously affected during the year by the hostilities and political chaos existing and the consequent lack of transportation facilities both by rail and water, together with the heavy taxes levied by the various military factions and lack of credit facilities, and owing to accumulation of stocks, we were compelled to close down the

"UNSATISFACTORY."

Sir Henry Pollock And Council.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Public Bathing Facilities And Children's Playgrounds.

According to an official announcement issued this morning relative to the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday next, the Hon. Sir Henry E. Pollock, Kt., K.C., (senior Unofficial Member) will move, pursuant to notice, the following resolution:—

"That the Answers given in this Council on April 19 to my Questions 4 and 7 are unsatisfactory."

The Questions.

Question No. 4 (with answer) was—

With a view to the increase of public bathing facilities in the Colony, will the Government

(i) Put up additional bathing cubicles, and pavilion accommodation, for the use of the public at Repulse Bay?

(ii) Put up bathing cubicles, and a pavilion, for the use of the public, at the Bay near Stanley where private bathing matcheds have already been erected?

Answer:—

(i) At present 15 cubicles (10 feet by 6 feet) are being erected at Repulse Bay with fresh water showers, water stand pipes, etc. Ten are for men and five for women. No provision is being made for a pavilion.

(ii) The beach at Stanley has been fully allocated; two or three additional sheds might be erected on the higher ground above the beach, but this site is not considered suitable. No public bathing cubicles or pavilion are being erected and no funds are provided for this purpose.

Question No. 7 (with answer) was—

Will the Government utilise one of the strips of Government land abutting on Salisbury-road as a playground for Kowloon children? Will the Government also inquire into the possibility of various unutilised pieces of land abutting on Nathan-road being temporarily used for the purposes of children's playgrounds?

Answer:—

Pending its use by the Government for other purposes, a small area can be reserved as a children's playground at the junction of Salisbury and Middle-roads. There is, however, in the opinion of the Government, no area at Tsim-sha-tui which is really suitable for permanent reservation as a children's playground; and none of the undeveloped area adjoining Nathan-road appears to be suitable for conversion to children's playgrounds.

refinery during the whole of February and November and part of June. Our total melt of raw sugar during the year was 403,000 piculs as compared with 662,400 piculs in 1926.

This, as you will readily understand, increased our cost of production materially. All our raw sugar has been melted and the refinery is closed down. We have no forward commitments of Raw.

Japanese Competition.

We have experienced very severe competition from the Japanese refineries during the year and the increasing quantities of Java white sugars which are being imported into China is another very serious factor contributing to the low prices obtainable for our refined products.

I may mention that the importation to China of Java white or unrefined sugar has increased from 59,775 piculs during 1920 to 2,361,684 piculs during 1926, and although the Customs figures for 1927 are not yet available we are given to understand that they will be higher than in 1926. In 1925 the imports reached the high water mark of 3,224,563 piculs.

A London Opinion.

Our London friends wrote us recently regarding the production of white sugars as follows:—

"Unfortunately, as you know, the tendency in the whole world is to try to produce white sugar, if possible, for direct consumption, and such tendency can only be checked by making the importation of such sugars into consuming countries more difficult."

(Continued on Page 7.)

injuries to his legs.

[1911.]

on demand, to-day was 2/0 3/16.

on leave.

were compelled to close down the

(Continued on Page 7.)

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TO LET.—Fully furnished two-roomed flat in desirable part of Nathan Road, modern conveniences, reasonable rental. Apply Box No. 542, c/o "China Mail."

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FOR SALE.—New Orthophone Cabinet, excellent tone. Can play eight records at one winding. Price only \$150. Apply Box No. 541 c/o "China Mail."

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MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3a, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

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MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Model Higher Certificate).

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—

George Chen, Kremlin, from Macao.

Harloe, King Edward Hotel, from Shanghai.

Danglade, Oake Dickson, Merchant, from Alexandria.

Miss Yui, Box 373, from London. Lobo, Hotel Savoy, from Macao.

Francis Greene, from London. Rajawalikhan, Havildar No. 25, Military Police, from Quetta.

Rose Lau, from Saigon. Mrs. Lo Yuk-shan, 38, Cheong On-str., Kowloon City, from Shanghai.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 20th April, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street. A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CURIOS.

Comprising:—

Porcelain Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates of Ancient Dynasties, Old Bamboo Ware, Jade Articles, Ivory Figures, Crystal Lions, Amber Beads, Agate, Bronze, Lacquer and Soap Stone Ware, Mandarin Coats, and Skirts, Old Embroideries, and Blackwood Tables, Chairs, and Cabinets, etc., etc.

On View from Wednesday, the 25th April, 1928.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 21st April, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1928, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 42, Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—Heavy Teak Chairs, Tables, Writing Desk, Dining Tables, Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror (by Lane Crawford, Ltd.), Dinner Wagon, Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Bedstead with Simmons' Mattresses, Dressing Tables, etc., etc.

(Further Particulars from Catalogue).

On View on Day of Sale, from 10 a.m.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 21st April, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 1, Observatory Villas, Observatory Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Catalogues will be issued).

On View from Friday, the 27th April, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 23rd April, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON MONDAY, the 30th April, 1928, commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street. A VALUABLE COLLECTION of POSTAGE STAMPS.

Including:—British Colonials, Hong Kong, Cape Transvaal, Mauritius, Bahamas, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Saturday, the 28th April, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 23rd April, 1928.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 5th May, 1928 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries will CLOSE at 6 p.m. on FRIDAY, 27th April, 1928. Hong Kong, 21st April, 1928.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE by H.E. the GOVERNOR at Stanley Peninsula on FRIDAY, April 27. 2.15 p.m. H.K. Hotel Buses and Cars leave Blakely Pier (Fare \$1 for double journey). 3.30 p.m. Stone-laying by H.E. The Governor. 4.00 p.m. Tea on the site. 4.15 p.m. First bus returns to Hong Kong. The Band of the Queen's Regiment by the kindness of Col. Boyd and Officers, will play before and after the Ceremony.

LADIES! WHY SHOULD YOU BE EMBARRASSED BY PIMPLES.

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The Yuen Wo Seamen's Institute always has men available to ship as watchmen, seamen, &c.

Our men are employed by the leading passenger lines. We guarantee satisfaction.

Please phone or call:—
K.661—No. 2, Saigon Street, Yau-mati or.
C.2560—No. 36, Tung Man Street.

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during April, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
	a.m.	p.m.
24th	5.57	6.47
25th	5.56	6.47
26th	5.55	6.48
27th	5.54	6.48
28th	5.53	6.48
29th	5.52	6.49
30th	5.52	6.49

HONGKONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Talkoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (Alterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Yam-tsun	2124
Kowloon Peak	1971

EARTH'S AGE.

UP-TO 5,000 MILLION YEARS.

SCIENTIFIC VIEWS

One of the best of a series of lectures arranged by the Quest Society was given last week in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, by Dr. G. B. Cressey, of the Shanghai College, on "How Old is Mother Earth?" Dr. H. Chatley presided and reminded those present that the next lecture would be on April 30, when he would speak on "The Mystery of the Great Pyramids." In the course of his interesting address, Dr. Cressey said:—

The age of the earth is a problem which has engaged man's attention since the earliest times. Many peoples have had legends about the origin of the world and the time since its creation. The Chaldeans fixed the age of the earth as two million years, while the Babylonians considered man to be half a million years old. The Persian sages limited the history of the earth to 12,000 years, while the Hebrew chronology, as interpreted by Bishop Ussher, fixed October 9, 4004 B.C., as the day of creation, man having appeared at ten o'clock in the morning. On the other hand certain peoples in India have considered the earth as eternal. These early attempts to estimate the age of the earth took the form of vague guesses which have no value to-day. Even at present any attempt to reconstruct pre-human history is regarded by some as being necessarily speculative.

The story of the earth is written in the layers of sediments and the fossils which they contain. These deposits form a trustworthy autobiography of the earth's evolution, and in them we may read a most wonderful story. There can be no argument about the accuracy of this record, for it has been written by the earth itself. The main task of geology is to interpret the record of the rocks.

The Sedimentary Record.

The first method is based upon the sedimentary record. This may be called the strictly geological method. The age of the earth is so exceedingly great, however, that it is necessary for us to prepare our minds for the figures.

The Yangtze River each year carries a great amount of sediment to the ocean. In addition to the mud transported in suspension there is a great deal of material rolled along the bottom and an even larger load carried in solution. Each year the Yangtze transports about six hundred million tons of material. When the river reaches the sea, the current is checked and deposition takes place. As a result the river is gradually building up a great delta. If we could drain off the water we should see this delta, of which only a small part is above sea level. On the whole the delta is building up at the rate of about one foot in a century. This is probably an overestimate if we consider the entire area of deposition.

In Shanghai there are many wells that penetrate 400 ft. into the sands and clays beneath us, which represent the ancient delta of the Yangtze. We cannot be sure that the rate of accumulation in the past was the same as it is to-day, but, if it was, the sediments in these wells represent a period of something like 40,000 years. In the western district the Shanghai Waterworks Co. have put down a well 920 ft. deep, going down through the same sediments of the ancient Yangtze delta. Such a thickness would thus require some 90,000 years for its accumulation.

Erosion More Active.

It is quite certain, however, that geologic processes are much more active to-day than they have been during most of earth history. We are living in a period when the mean elevation of the continents is greater than the average of the past, and hence erosion is more active to-day than has been the case throughout most of geologic time. Furthermore man has within modern history cut down the forests and cultivated the fields, so that erosion is greatly increased. The amount of material transported by the Yangtze at present is thus abnormally high. If a foot a century suggests the maximum rate of deposition at present, the figure during most of earth history was but a fraction, perhaps one-fifth or one-tenth. Thus, a 900 ft. well represent several times 90,000 years, probably a period of several hundred thousand years.

If we thus add together the maximum for each of the twenty odd periods we find that in the course of earth history a total of 350,000 ft. of sediments have been deposited; in other words, about 70 miles. At the rate of one foot a century, it would require 35 million years for their accumulation. The evidence of the sedimentary record thus shows that the earth represents many hundreds of

millions of years. One estimate is 300, another 600, and others still longer. On any basis the earth is exceedingly old. The sedimentary method cannot pretend to be absolute, it is only relative; its value lies in the indication of the great length of geologic time.

The Sodium Method.

The second method is somewhat more accurate; it is known as the sodium method, or the salt method. Each year the rivers transfer a great quantity of rock matter in solution from the lands to the oceans. On the basis of many analyses, this chemical load of the world's rivers is fairly well known. It is believed that in the beginning the oceans were fresh, and that all the salt has been added in this way. Over 200 years ago it was suggested by Halley, then Royal Astronomer of England, that there was a clue to the age of the earth. The problem may be expressed graphically as follows:—The total sodium in the oceans divided by the annual sodium in rivers equals the age of the ocean. This of course is not the age of the earth, but only the period since water began to accumulate, but so far as geology is concerned the two are closely related. The amount of sodium in the oceans is estimated to be 14,130,000,000,000 tons, while the rivers annually contribute 142,521,000 tons. When these figures are divided the result is just about 100 million years. This again is only a minimum figure.

The third method is the most reliable and is based upon radiometric activity. In 1896 the discovery was made that when a certain substance was left next to a photographic plate wrapped in black paper, something happened to the plate. This substance was uranium. Uranium gives off rays which affect the sensitive photographic plate. This discovery led to further investigations of the property of uranium, and in 1898 Madame Curie discovered that uranium disintegrated into a new element which she called radium. Since then many other studies have been made of the peculiar habits of uranium. It has been found that it automatically disintegrates into a whole series of new substances, one of which is radium and which in turn breaks down into other elements. The whole series is in a constant state of equilibrium, with a fixed ratio between the amount of uranium present and that of the various unstable daughter elements. The ratio between uranium and radium, for example, is about 3,000,000 to 1.

Chemical Analysis.

Since the ratio of lead and helium and the other products to the parent uranium is constant, and since the speed of alteration appears to be so also, we may determine by an appropriate chemical analysis the age of the rocks which contain these substances. Radioactive minerals have been studied in many igneous rocks, and the time necessary for the lead or helium to accumulate has been determined, the estimate going up to 1,500 million years.

Even these figures, inconceivably great as they are, do not represent the whole age of the earth. They only deal with geologic time and do not penetrate into astronomical history and the birth of the earth. The radio-active methods is the best available method of determining geologic time. Other estimates, considerably more speculative, determine the age of the earth as a planet by computing the average quantities of lead and uranium in the rocks of the earth's crust. On this basis the figure is less than 3,000 million years. Still other methods are based upon

astronomic considerations and need not be discussed. In general they assign a figure of from 2,000 to 5,000 million years as the age of the planet. Geologic time may be taken as 1,500 million years; this figure cannot be presented as strictly accurate, for the error may be 20 per cent. or more.

Such figures are dazzling and pass all human comprehension. Only by a detailed study of the events of earth evolution, both physical and biological, can we appreciate such a vast duration of time. If, for the sake of comparative values, we compress all of earth history into the period of a day, one minute equals a million years. The Archeozoic and Proterozoic eras, shrouded in the darkness of night, lasted fifteen hours. The Cambrian period, which marks the beginning of clearly recorded history, commenced about nine hours ago. The first land vegetation appeared in the Devonian, about six hours ago. Dinosaurs ruled the earth for an hour about two hours ago. Man has been on the earth but one minute. Since the last glaciation but two seconds have elapsed. Civilization has all developed within half a second, while the Han dynasty was but one-eighth of a second ago. How shall we compare one lifetime or even one century with the vastness of time?

FINE RECORD.

50 YEARS A SINGAPORE VOLUNTEER.

MR. T. L. GOSLING.

Recently, under the heading of "Fifty Years Ago," we reprinted a paragraph telling of the reorganization of the Singapore Volunteer Corps under Major Gray in 1878, says the "Straits Times." One of the Europeans who joined that unit is still in Singapore in the person of Mr. T. L. Gosling, and on Sunday last he celebrated the completion of fifty years as a Volunteer.

Now sixty-eight years of age, Mr. Gosling is remarkably fit and well, and after over half-a-century of residence is a wonderful tribute to the healthiness of Singapore. He is a keen member of the Swimming Club, and goes for a swim practically every day. Seeing how well he is now, it is surprising to learn that a year before he joined the Singapore Volunteers in 1878 Mr. Gosling was landed here from a sailing ship so ill that he was not expected to live. He recovered and has made his career here ever since, founding the firm of Gosling and Co., which became well-known as transshipping and forwarding agents.

He is now a member of the auxiliary unit of the S.V.C., and still retains a very keen interest in the activities of the corps. Apparently he would be well pleased if he could be found more to do in a military capacity. Only two years ago he took a Lewis Gun course, and passed as a first-class shot. His services would no doubt have been recognised long ago, but Mr. Gosling never claimed the long service medal or similar decoration. The attention of the headquarters staff of the S.V.C. has been aroused, however, and on completing his fifty years of service Mr. Gosling received a letter of congratulation from the General Officer Commanding, Major-General C. C. van Straubenzee. He was also per-

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

NEAT WHISKY.

UNDERGRADUATE'S FATAL FALL.

"ACT OF BRAVADO."

Cambridge, March 9. Soon after Wilson Smith Sporborg, a 20-year-old Cambridge undergraduate, had drunk a tumbler of neat whisky—nearly half a pint—he fell on his face. He was picked up unconscious, and died the following day after being unconscious all night.

At the inquest here to-day it was stated that death was due to very severe concussion of the brain.

The Coroner (Mr. G. A. Wootton), recording a verdict of Accidental death, said that he did not think Sporborg was drunk at the time he drank the whisky. Had he been an older man he would not have done such a foolish thing.

Club Dinner.

Dr. T. H. Heal, tutor of Emmanuel College, said Sporborg was the best type of student; his conduct could not have been better and he had attained a fair measure of success in sports.

Mr. G. O. Brooks, a graduate of Emmanuel College, said he attended on Wednesday the annual dinner of the Twelfth Club a literary club, at which Sporborg was present with ten or eleven others.

After dinner, at about 10.30, they went to Mr. Aarvold's room in the First Court. They had some whisky there, which was provided by the club.

Just before leaving, about 11.30, Sporborg drank a large tumbler of whisky nearly half a pint.

They all went into the court. There was nothing in Sporborg's condition to attract attention, except that he was very quiet. Then he fell on his face and cut his chin.

Six of those present went for assistance and when Sporborg was lifted he appeared to be unconscious. He was taken to his room and put to bed. He remained unconscious until the next day, when he died.

The Toast.

Mr. John Henry Fisher, of Emmanuel College, said he saw Sporborg drink the neat whisky from the tumbler, which someone else had filled. He said, "Here's to the Twelfth Club!"

He had never seen Sporborg drink whisky before, and he was surprised.

Mr. E. Shaw, the head porter at Emmanuel College, gave evidence that he had never known Sporborg to drink to excess.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday night he saw him at the gate saying good-bye to somebody. He was making a little noise but was not the worse for drink as far as he could see.

Somebody squirted a soda-water bottle and they all dispersed.

Mr. C. A. Shearson, an undergraduate said there was no champagne at the dinner, and he only saw Sporborg have one small whisky before the dinner.

The Coroner: You would consider it a foolish thing to drink a tumbler of neat whisky?—No, I would.

He added that at the time it did not enter the heads of any of them that it was a foolish thing to do.

Dr. C. H. S. Taylor said he saw Sporborg on Thursday morning. He had a severe head injury. Alcohol did not suggest itself as a primary cause of trouble.

A post-mortem examination showed concussion of the brain, and the lungs were choked.

The Coroner: Suppose a man was not used to whisky and, out of bravado, he drank neat whisky. What would you expect the result to be?—I should expect him to become unconscious.

sonally congratulated by the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford.

Talking over the old days with a representative of the "Straits Times," Mr. Gosling said that when the Volunteers were reorganised in 1878 they were about 100 strong, and Major Gray and Sergt. C. Phillips were the only members above the rank of private. It was the custom of the Major to select a man to take a parade.

During the whole of his service Mr. Gosling has remained in the ranks. He served under Colour Service conditions during the Great War, and in 1921, when the corps was reconstructed Mr. Gosling again became a member, going into the auxiliary later. Mr. Gosling had four sons who served in the war. The eldest, who achieved success on the stage, died some years ago. Mr. L. D. Gosling, who was well-known in Singapore as an athlete and singer, is now in London in receipt of a pension on account of a serious head wound he sustained. Another son, Rupert, is also at home, while the youngest, Basil, is a planter in Sumatra. Mr. Gosling is residing in England.



Left to right: Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Senator James E. Watson of Indiana and Senator Frank E. Willis of Ohio, all Republican aspirants for the nomination of President of the United States.

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+BINGO MARUMonday, 30th April.

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AMERICA AND ITS SUPPRESSION.

WORLD-WIDE EFFORT.

Co-operation by the Latin-American Governments in the efforts to minimise losses by theft and pilferage in the various ports was asked in a cablegram sent to the United States representative at the Pan-American Conference in Havana by Mr. C. H. Callaghan, chairman of the New York Committee for the Suppression of Theft and Pilferage. The cablegram (states a Washington message) read as follows:-

"We earnestly petition you on behalf of commercial and marine interests of the United States and generally throughout the world to call attention of Governments represented at the Pan-American Conference to the seriousness of this subject, and that they be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to minimise losses caused by theft and pilferage, and that they exercise strict supervision and pass laws making the crime of broaching and pilfering cargo punishable by severe penalties.

"We call particular attention to severe losses occurring in West Indies, Central America and South American ports where cargoes are lightered. Heavy tolls on ship-owners, underwriters and merchants may be mitigated if the Pan-American Conference will co-operate in curbing this evil."

In a letter supplementing the cabled request for co-operative action, Mr. Callaghan states that the committee is making an effort to arouse world-wide interest in the reduction or elimination of the burden imposed upon commercial interests of the world by losses through theft and pilferage, and cites the reduction of losses here by means of closer supervision of junkboat operators by the harbour police.

Unified Policy.

"This committee," he states, "is not concerned as to the placing of responsibility for losses that occur, but is concerned to arouse public sentiment to cure this condition as much as possible. We believe it would be extremely helpful if the Governments represented in the Pan-American Congress took cognizance of this great economic waste, and the subject should be the matter of an eventual agreement among the countries as to unified policy in the passing of such regulations and penalties that will have a deterrent effect in curbing the crime of theft and pilferage.

"You can assure the members of the congress that as far as this country is concerned every effort will be made to control this evil, but the most shocking revelations

have been made that in some countries labour employed in the handling of cargo have refused to work ships when an attempt at supervision to watch the cargo had been made, and insisted that the cargo be left at their mercy without supervision.

"We find that in some countries cargoes are delivered to the Custom House, the steamship company losing control at the end of the tackle, and an indifferent supervision as to the care of the cargo until final delivery occurs, thus giving fullest opportunity to pilfer.

Severe Penalty Warranted. "We are of the opinion that every country should insist upon every port within its jurisdiction providing proper supervision, and that the penalty for the broaching of cargo should be severe and in the same class as piracy.

"We do not consider that steamship owners and operators should be compelled to suffer for losses in cargo when beyond their jurisdiction, nor should the underwriters be the victims of unwarranted loss, and, in fact, in this respect at times they have been compelled to withdraw from writing theft and pilferage risks in some of the countries represented in the congress.

"While losses are now borne by cargo underwriters and steamship companies, this affords no answer to the difficulty. Underwriters can only pay losses out of premiums, and, in fact, any further increase in these losses results in extra premiums, or underwriters to some places, may refuse to write theft and pilferage insurance, and many of the countries represented in the congress are sufferers by the great economic waste that is presently going on in this respect.

"Any Government that is lax in supervision must assume the responsibility for permitting theft and pilferage to cargo after it has left ships' tackles, and if each country will investigate the conditions at its respective ports it should be in a position to apply corrective remedies in order to check this constantly occurring and increasing evil.

"We believe that the solution of this problem may be found in the special convention to decide on the remedy to be applied, but in the meantime much can be done by bringing to the attention of the congress the seriousness of the question."

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THIS MORNING'S RETURN.

Kuling Chow (1,545) British, from Holhow—B. & S.—409 passengers, 2,300 tons general for Hong Kong.

Taming (1,356) British, from Amoy—B. & S.—6 passengers, 300 tons general for Hong Kong, 280 tons general (through).

Hin Sang (1,885) British, from Sandakan—J.M.—59 passengers, 4,100 tons general for Hong Kong.

Takada (4,223) British, from Amoy—Mc. M. & Co.—971 passengers, 1,881 tons general for Hong Kong, 1,617 tons general, 1,617 tons general (through).

Balton Castle (3,689) British, from C. W. Tao—Dodwell & Co.—cargo nil.

President Jackson (3,377) American, from Manila—American Mail Line—717 passengers, 367 tons general for Hong Kong, 1,325 tons general (through).

President Taft (8,415) American, from Shanghai—Dollar Line—298 passengers, 1,559 tons general for Hong Kong, 3,205 tons general (through).

Capitaine Taure (5,059) French, from Saigon—M.M.—586 tons general (through).

Tai Poo-ek (1,219) French, from Fort Bayard—Shun Chong S.S. Co.—257 passengers, 520 tons general for Hong Kong.

Bourbon (761) French, from Saigon—Hock Gwan Hong—9 passengers, 1,600 tons rice for Hong Kong.

Haphhor (761) Norwegian, from Koshchang—Lee Bang Kee—2 passengers, 1,791 tons rice for Hong Kong.

Times Maru (1,305) Japanese, from Canton—M.B.K.—cargo nil.

Kinryo Maru (2,737) Japanese, from Moji—Y.K.K.—500 tons cement for Hong Kong.

Chung Kong (447) Chinese, from Kathau—Yau Lee Kai Co.—200 tons general cargo Hong Kong.

Tong Lee (882) Chinese, from Canton—Ching Kee—20 tons beam oil Hong Kong.

Tak Hing (523) Chinese, from Autow—Fook Hoi Co.—30 tons general for Hong Kong.

Tak Hing from Macao—Hoo Hing Co.—40 tons general for Hong Kong.

Departures.

For Swatow—Hellas, Hydrangea.

Hong Hwa—Buitang.

For Tamsui—Times Maru.

For Saigon—Tin Hov.

For Hoihow—Hermod.

For Macao—Tak Hing.

For Shanhai—Cheung On.

For Gap Rock—Henry Keswick.

For Amoy—Sochow.

For Miri—Petricolus.

For Autow—Tak Hing.

Shipping Abstract.

Arrivals Departures

British 5 6

American 2 0

French 3 0

Norwegian 1 2

Japanese 2 1

Chinese 4 3

17 12

CASUALTY ON VOYAGE.

A Chinese steamer passenger died of tuberculosis, reports the master of the s.s. "President Taft" to the Harbour Master on arrival in the Colony this morning from San Francisco and Shanghai.

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EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 13	June 16	June 19	June 21	June 29
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 12	July 21
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	Aug. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
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LAPLATA MARUFriday, 27th April.
SANTOS MARUFriday, 25th May.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
HONOLULU MARUFriday, 4th May.

SUMATRA MARU (Calls at Penang) Saturday, 10th May.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

MEXICO MARUWednesday, 2nd May.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
LONDON MARU (from Shanghai). Monday, 30th April.

ALABAMA MARU (from Shanghai) Thursday, 10th May.
HAIIPHONG—Via HONOLULU & SAKHOL.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAGUE MARUThursday, 26th April.

JAPAN PORTS
CELEBES MARUThursday, 26th April.

NANKING MARUFriday, 27th April.
KERMUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.

KISHU MARUSunday, 29th April Noon.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

DELHI MARUThursday, 3rd May Noon.
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NANKING MARU (Direct to Keelung) Friday, 27th April.
BATAVIA MARUMonday, 30th April.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.**THE LOAD LINE.**

LIVERPOOL EXPERTS GIVE EVIDENCE.

London.—At a meeting of the Load Line Committee at the Board of Trade offices, three Liverpool experts gave evidence before the committee. The gentlemen referred to are Mr. Shirley Eaplen, of Messrs. McAndrew and Co.; Captain Thomas Green, of Messrs. James Moss and Co.; and Captain Jefferson, of Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank.

It will be remembered that Sir Charles J. O. Sanders, K.B.E., chairman of the committee, visited Liverpool recently, and a report of an interview with him was published in "The Journal of Commerce" of January 25. It now transpires that when in Liverpool Sir Charles called upon the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, and doubtless the result of that visit was the evidence taken, for the gentlemen mentioned above were introduced to the committee by the Association.

DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

In a notification to mariners, the Harbour Master states that the s.s. "Tijpanas" on her voyage to Hong Kong, passed a derelict junk in a position approximately 23.7° North and 116.45° East, which is a danger to navigation.

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MOREA	10,953	28th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
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KASHGAR	9,905	12th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
MALWA	10,980	26th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
TAIPORE	5,273	31st May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
JEYPORE	5,318	1st June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
DELTA	8,097	9th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
MIRZAPORE	7,715	19th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
KANPURA	16,001	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NOVARA	6,989	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, & Rotterdam & Hamburg.
KEYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	10,610	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
YANKIN	7,058	28th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,508	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NALDERA	16,008	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TAKADA	6,349	25th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	8,018	3rd May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	10th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

R. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*ARAFURA	6,000	4th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Tasmania, Melbourne, Sydney & Melbourne.
TALMA	6,356	1st June	Tasmania, Melbourne, Sydney & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June	Tasmania, Melbourne, Sydney & Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Tasmania, Melbourne, Sydney & Melbourne.

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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

*HATIPARA	7,704	25th Apr.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MALWA	10,980	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAIPORE	5,273	1st May	Moji & Kobe.
TALMA	10,000	3rd May	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TAKLIWA	7,938	7th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yama.
TANDA	6,406	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*NOVARA	6,989	9th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*DEVANHA	8,155	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
DELTA	8,097	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
SANTHA	7,754	22nd May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*MIRZAPORE	7,715	24th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
RANPURA	16,001	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TALWA	10,005	2nd June	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*NANKIN	7,058	5th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
TAKADA	6,349	7th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	8,018	17th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	10,610	22nd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NELLOR	6,989	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,508	20th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,356	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	Via Suez Canal	18th May.
S.S. "ADRASTUS"	Via Suez Canal	4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	15th June.
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	29th June.

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BACKWARD BRITAIN.

COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN PORTS.

NOT ENOUGH MOTORSHIPS.

Recently there have been published some striking figures showing how much higher are the fees for discharging ships in British ports than in Continental ports. A further comment on the present-day competition of foreign ports is provided by the report of the Liberal Industrial Inquiry, published under the heading "Britain's Industrial Future" (Ernest Benn, Ltd., 2s. 6d. net).

This says:-
"A growing seaborne traffic necessitates measures of port development to keep with, or better still, to forestall, the increased dock accommodation demanded. Any failure to maintain adequate dock and harbour facilities at the highest degree of efficiency results in delays in transit, damage and deterioration of goods, and economic loss is the consequence. Ports then become the 'bottle-necks' of ocean traffic, and congestion results. But the rapid growth of new traffic gives rise to an increased demand not only for jetties and jetties, but also for better storage facilities, larger and better warehouses, sheds amply provided with rail facilities, and above all for the latest and most expeditious methods of handling cargo efficiently."

"The question, however, is not so much how to accommodate existing capacity, but how to meet the demands which will be made within a few years. Shipbuilders in recent years have been laying down larger keels; for example, the average size of merchant vessels of 100 tons gross and over launched in Great Britain before the war was about 2,500 tons, as against 3,000 during the last four years. The shipbuilding programmes of other countries, especially America, show increased construction compared with the corresponding pre-war figures."

"Hence it is necessary to look ahead and plan for these future requirements, both by the reconstruction and 'modernising' of old docks and the construction of new ones. That some of the port authorities are alive to the needs of the times is evident by the carrying out of large development schemes in recent years, for example, the Gladstone system of docks at Liverpool, where the biggest vessels, built or likely to be built in the near future, may be accommodated in ease."

French and Italian Developments.
"But the port trusts finance their improvement schemes very largely from revenue, and there is a tendency when this declines, as in times of trade and industrial depression, for expenditure on developments to be curtailed. We have already drawn attention in other parts of this report to the evils of such so-called 'economy,' but without adequate State assistance the port authorities in many cases are not prepared to undertake the financing of the projects other than from reserves and revenue."

"It is true that the Development Commissioners assist the smaller port and harbour authorities with grants and loans, but the extent of this assistance is strikingly shown in the seventeenth annual report of that body, which states that during the year 1926-7 the grants totalled £18,000 and loans amounted to £16,000.

"On the other hand, the French Government, assisted by the Chamber of Commerce and local authorities, have, in recent years, spent 100 to 120 million francs annually on the great ports to improve and equip them to compete with foreign ports; assistance has also been rendered by the State to the smaller ports. Italy has been extending and improving her port works, especially the ports of Genoa, Naples, Trieste, and the new harbour works at Bari. Extension works have been carried out at Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend, and other Belgian ports."

"The development of the nations' docks must be regarded from the national point of view. Conflicting claims and interests must be taken into account, but the whole docks system must be the best which can be devised to serve the national interest. We suggest, therefore, that the Committee of National Development should examine the question as a whole, and should in all cases, where desirable development is held up by financial difficulties, put forward a scheme to the Board of National Investment."

British Motorships.

The report dwells at length on foreign competition with British shipbuilding and shipping, and naturally urges a policy of free trade and individual effort, with no form of Government subsidy whatever. It sums up three reasons for the shipbuilding depression as follows:-

"For the last seven years, during which the demand for new ships has been reduced to very small dimensions, British builders have had to compete with foreign builders who have been able to obtain orders at lower prices than British builders."

severe competition, three features of which may be particularly mentioned. The first is the granting of subsidies by foreign Governments to their own shipyards and preferential treatment in the placing of orders.

"The second is the slowness with which British shipyards have taken up the motorship as compared with Germany and Italy. British shipbuilders have felt that design was immature, that depreciation and other costs of working were unknown, and that the motorship was at the mercy of the price of oil, whereas ships burning oil under steam boilers can be readily converted to coal if oil prices rise too high. The result is that while British shipyards have built some of the largest ships in the world driven by Diesel engines, they have not had as much experience in building motorships as other countries."

"British yards, for example, in the quarter ended September 30, 1927, were building roughly three-fifths of the world's steam tonnage, but only about two-fifths of the world's motor tonnage. It is impossible for non-exports to say whether this is a course of wisdom or the result of simple conservatism on our part, but so long as the motorship is still in the ascendant as it is at present, we have given foreign competitors a long start which we are only slowly overhauling."

"There remains the question of cost. Wages are higher in Britain than in competitive countries, but this has always been the case, and our supremacy has hitherto been based upon the efficiency of the workpeople, of technicians, designers, and organisers of the industry. An important handicap of the industry has been the restrictive policy of trade unions, and in this trade in particular the unnecessary multiplication and overlapping of the unions themselves."

A notable step forward, however, has been taken in the joint conferences held in recent years, which have decided to abolish practices which are proved to be obstacles to efficiency. Britain's percentage of the new world tonnage is at the moment rising, and there is no reason why it should not reach its pre-war proportion."

"But we cannot expect the world to return to its level until the surplus built during the War has disappeared. The scrapping process is taking place, but it does not look as if it will be finished for some years to come. The outlook for the shipbuilding industry is a very moderate one, but we may by now have passed the worst point, and the situation should slowly improve."

NEW FERRYBOATS.

SAVING OF £2,800 YEARLY IN COAL.

"The certified figures in regard to the Wallasey Ferry steamers 'Marlowe' and 'Wallasey' show a remarkable and highly creditable economy in coal consumption which, when compared with previous records, as obtained by independent tests, is most gratifying."

This was a phrase included in a report read to Wallasey District Council at their meeting by Mr. Atkin, chairman of the Ferries Committee.

He said the report was of such a nature that the committee felt the Council and the public should be made aware of the contents, which dealt with the results of the first six months' working of the new steamers.

Remarkable that it was now an established fact that these new vessels, built from the general design and under the supervision of their own departmental officials, showed an economy of equal to 25 per cent, or well over three tons of coal per day.

"This," said he, "based on the usual working year of the steamers, is equivalent to nearly £1,400 per annum per boat at the present market price of coal."

The result, and the various means by which it had been obtained, reflected the greatest credit on those responsible, and he felt the district might be justly proud of being the owners of two vessels unique in so many respects, and which, as he had stated, were proving to be as economical as they were convenient and safe.

"I have the greatest pleasure," said he, "in making public these facts, inasmuch as the committee, relying upon the assurance of the general manager (Captain Fry), prior to and during the construction of the vessels, are now satisfied that their confidence was well founded."

SILK MOVEMENT.

"Silk forwarded from here by 'Empress of Asia' on March 28 arrived in New York on April 10, having been 22 days in transit."

SEAMEN'S APPEAL.

BROADCAST SPEECH NOT RELEASED.

THE PRINCE.

London.—"You will be surprised to hear that employers forcibly prevented many thousands of merchant seamen from hearing your speech at the Master Mariners' dinner on March 21, although it was broadcast throughout the world to enable 'merchantmen to listen,'" says the Merchant Navy Reform Society, in a letter to the Prince of Wales.

The letter says that the Postmaster refused to license private receiving apparatus on board because it was contrary to certain of the Company's rules.

Treated Like Felons.
The organ adds that such treatment is akin to the solitary confinement meted out to felons for offences against prison discipline. "We are not offended," it says, "because Society tries to deprive us of the world's music or news, but your speech was specially addressed to us. Such unconscionably harsh treatment was not inflicted by all shipowners. Therefore it cannot be argued that it interferes with the working of the ship's official wireless."

Widespread Grievance.
"Yet the prohibition was ordered by a large number of owners and caused widespread grievance."

"You will readily perceive that such treatment is not likely to promote the standard of professional conduct which you, as Master, desire and it is not likely to make the Merchant Navy a profession which men will be proud to serve in."

"We earnestly hope that every officer and man will be able to listen to your next address with attention and affection under the constitutional liberty of free born Britons."

MONTREAL IN 1927.

During the navigation season in 1927 a total of 7,798 vessels docked in the harbour of Montreal, representing an aggregate in tonnage of 17,319,500. Though the number of vessels that docked in Montreal Harbour was slightly less than in 1919, the total tonnage for 1927 was the largest in the history of the port. Of the 7,798 vessels, 1,231 were ocean-going, with a total tonnage of 4,252,000, and 6,188 were inland steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 12,927,500. Coasting vessels numbered 379, with a total tonnage of 740,000.

An indication of the growth of the port of Montreal is given in comparative figures for 1867, when a total of 464 vessels docked in the harbour with a total tonnage of 199,053.

During the season of navigation in 1927 a total not far short of 400,000,000 bushels of grain was received at and delivered from the large grain elevators operated by the Montreal Commission. The total turnover of grain exceeded that of any previous year, and was more than the combined total of all other North American exporting ports on either the Atlantic or Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico.

A collision between the United States liner "George Washington" (23,788 tons) and the French liner "Le De France" (43,500 tons) was only averted off Plymouth by both vessels going astern.



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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays
Pres. Jackson 24th Apr. midnight	Pres. Taft May 2nd 7 a.m.
Pres. McKinley May 8th	Pres. Jefferson May 16th
Pres. Grant May 22nd	Pres. Lincoln May 30th
Pres. Cleveland June 5th	Pres. Madison June 13th

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Pres. Monroe May 6th 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes May 17th 6 a.m.
Pres. Wilson May 20th 6 a.m.	Pres. Polk July 1st 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren 3rd 8 a.m.	Pres. Adams July 15th 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Taft Apr. 24th 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson May 8th 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley Apr. 30th 6 p.m.	Pres. Grant May 14th 6 p.m.
Pres. Monroe May 6th 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson May 20th 6 a.m.

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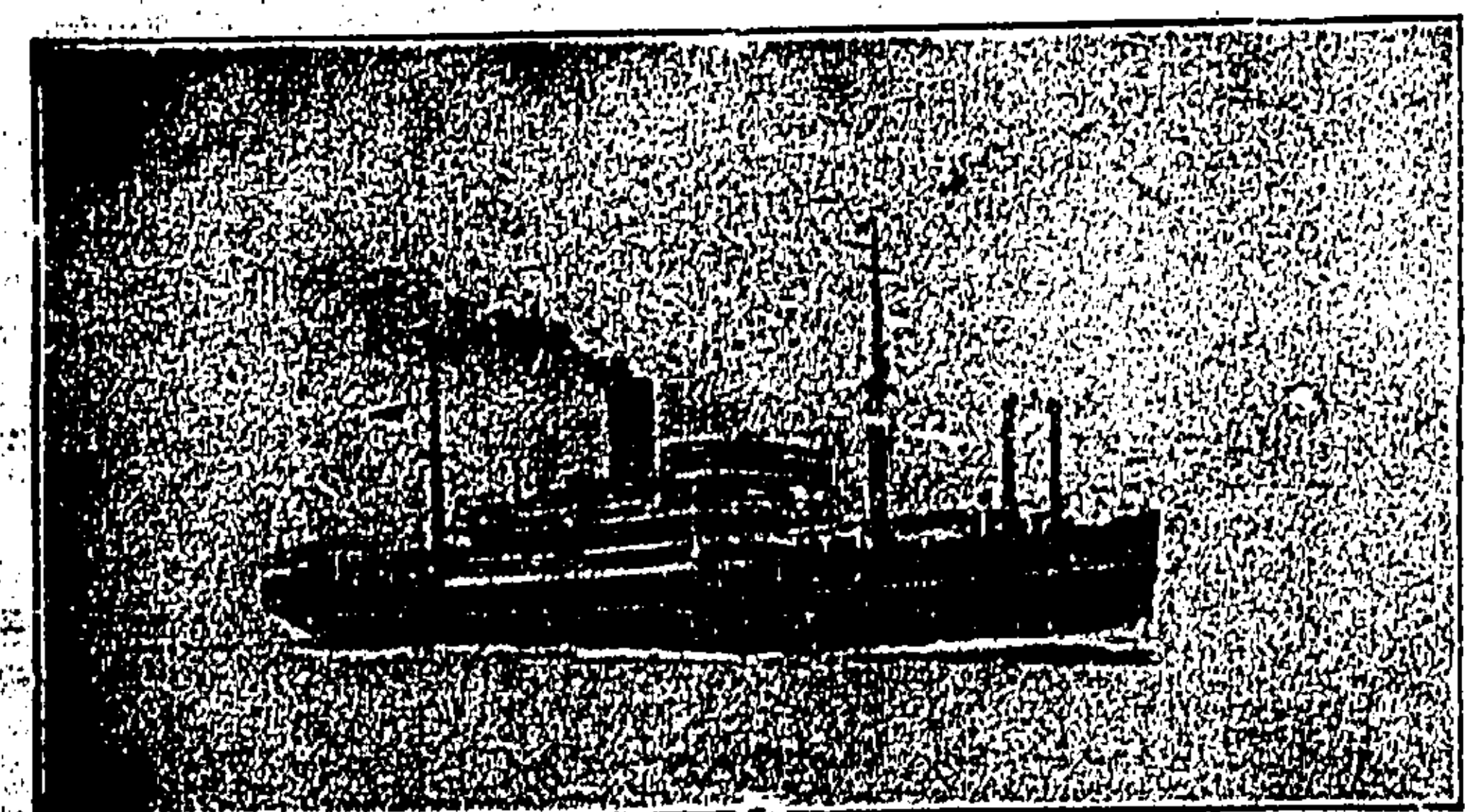
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Tumblers, 1 Pint	9.95 "
Liqueur Glasses	5.50 "
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Sherry Glasses	5.95 "
Claret Glasses	8.50 "
Champagne Glasses	10.95 "
Finger Bowls Glasses	14.50 "
Ice Plates Glasses	18.00 "
Decanters, 1 pt. 3/4	4.50 each.



GRECIAN KEY.

1/2 Pint Tumblers	9.50 doz.
1 Pint Tumblers	14.50 "
Liqueurs	7.50 "
Ports	8.80 "
Sherries	8.00 "
Clarets	10.00 "
Champagne	13.50 "
Cocktail	10.50 "
Finger Bowls	18.50 "
Decanters, 1 pint	4.95 each
Decanters, 1 quart	6.25 "



BALMORAL.

1/2 Pint Tumbler	10.50 doz.
1 Pint Tumbler	15.50 "
Liqueurs	8.50 "
Ports	9.50 "
Sherries	9.50 "
Clarets	10.50 "
Champagne	15.50 "
Cocktail	10.50 "
Decanters, 1 pint	4.50 each
Decanters, 1 quart	5.50 "
Finger Bowls	18.50 doz.

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MARRIAGE.

HANCOCK-KING.—On April 18, 1928, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before C. F. Garstin, Esq., and at the Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Very Reverend Dean Trivett, M.A., B.D., assisted by Reverend T. Ward Hall, M.A., Gwyneth Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King, of Shanghai, to Edward William, younger son of Lieut. Col. C. Hancock, D.S.O., and Mrs. Hancock, of Worcester, England.

DEATH.

MOONEY.—On Thursday, April 19, 1928, at 12A, Kungling Terrace, Shanghai, Dennis Mooney, aged eight months, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mooney. The funeral took place in the Hungjiao-road Cemetery.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, April 24, 1928.

"UNSATISFACTORY."

As announced in our news columns to-day, Sir Henry Pollock, the senior unofficial member of Council, is to move at Thursday's meeting a resolution that the Government's replies to his questions concerning public bathing facilities and the provision of a playground for children near Kowloon point are unsatisfactory. We do not, of course, know at this juncture exactly what Sir Henry means by "unsatisfactory." He may not be satisfied with the scope of the official replies, or he may not be satisfied with the official line of action in regard to the matters raised in the questions. What

Thursday; the point at the moment is that there is every likelihood of the subjects concerned receiving further consideration at the hands of the Government, a surmise which we trust will prove a reality.

As to public bathing facilities, this matter, in our opinion, has been over-emphasised. The average member of local society possesses strange ideas—or at least expresses strange ideas—on the point. He says, in effect: here we are on an island (or if in Kowloon, practically surrounded by the sea), yet it is so difficult to enjoy a bath. What he forgets or ignores is the fact that much of the water he can see is unfit for bathing; and in this connection we unhesitatingly agree with certain of the authorities, such as the Naval authorities, that the Harbour itself should not be utilised for bathing purposes. Time was, and not so very long ago, when Naval ratings aboard the warships riding at buoys in the Harbour were permitted to dive overboard and bathe around their vessels. This practice has been stopped, and rightly so, for on occasions the water in the Harbour is positively filthy. Pollution as the result of industrial enterprise is constantly taking place, and all the bathing beaches in the vicinity of the Harbour are notoriously feared as visiting grounds for shoals of jelly fish. As regards Repulse Bay, this has a certain reputation as a week-end resort, perhaps as a "fashionable" resort, but those who have bathed here will agree that it is by no means an ideal location, and if the Government has any money to spend on providing bathing facilities for the public (which we think it hasn't) it could be more profitably employed elsewhere. However, in the matter of bathing beaches we consider it is more or less up to the public to fend for themselves.

As to a children's playground at Kowloon Point, our sympathies are entirely with Sir Henry and the good people of the Peninsula. The Government's declared opinion is that there is no area at Tsim-shu-tsi which is really suitable for permanent reservation as a children's playground. With this opinion, we most decidedly differ. We could name more than one location which is eminently suitable but which is not immediately available, which was what the Government, we take it, intended to say. Our contention is

that it is the duty of the authorities to find a site within the residential area of Kowloon Point for a kiddies' playground. It may prove a difficult matter, but we are sure it is not an impossible matter. Kowloon, as we have emphasised time and again, is growing rapidly; the Tsim-shu-tsi district, we think, is going to develop out of recognition. It will be a centre of huge business offices, highly-priced living quarters and first-class shops and stores. Is it, then, to have no "air lung" at all? Every big city we know has at least one open space, a public park of some kind; and now is the time that local officialdom should give the matter most serious consideration. Everything must not be sacrificed to the great God of Commercialism. In conclusion, we would add that the particular site we have in mind fronts on Nathan-road and is now in the possession of the military authorities. We can advance, we think, very good reasons why this location should be utilised as a children's playground and also very good reasons why the present occupants should be induced to vacate it, but these we will leave until we know what the Government has to say in reply to the motion standing in the name of Sir Henry Pollock.

Defaulting States.

One of Reuter's telegrams recently published in the "China Mail" referred to Colonel Howard Bury having drawn attention to the number of States in America who had defaulted or repudiated their public debts.

Very properly he urged the Foreign Secretary to make representations to the United States Government and point to the hard-bondholders, most of whom are ships of such defaulting to the British subjects. Col. Howard Bury stated specifically that the sum involved amounted to no less than the enormous total of £78,000,000, to which Mr. Locker-Lampson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that "after carefully considering the matter the Government had decided that no useful purpose could be served by such representation to the United States." Evidently the Government and their Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs are apathetic, the latter rather pathetically murmuring that he hoped Col. Howard Bury would "not press him at present." That is all very well, and seems clearly to point to the fact that the debts are of such long-standing character that the Government are convinced the United States Government could not reasonably be expected to consider them seriously. Long lapse of time over such debts is generally regarded as sufficient to quash them, but it is quite conceivable that the creditors' action than to the creditor's negligence. At any rate, particularly in these post-war days £78,000,000 is no small sum to be hanging in abeyance in such a way, and would justify the British Government doing everything possible to bring the debtors to a full realisation of what is honourably expected of them. The affair seems fully to justify a clear, comprehensive and conclusive statement both by the British Government and the Government of the United States, as evidently it has hung fire much too long already.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"OH, LISTEN TO THE BAND!"

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—Through the medium of your columns I should like to express my appreciation of the very fine concert given by the Queen's Regimental Band on the Cricket Ground last evening. The personnel of the Band are to be congratulated on the really excellent display. It was one of the very best musical entertainments I have ever listened to. The very large and enthusiastic audience which turned up at yesterday's performance and which heartily applauded at the conclusion of each of the different items on the programme demonstrated the great popularity of these open-air concerts.

If my memory serves me rightly, the band of the East Surreys used to hold open-air concerts in Kowloon at regular intervals—once a week—"I think—in 1925." Those very enjoyable affairs were a great boon and proved immensely popular with the public, who used to flock out in large numbers to Chatham Road, on the summer

LONDON'S FACETS.

H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY'S INTERESTING SPEECH.

THE NATION'S ACTIVITIES.

The annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated) was held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, W.C.

Sir James Martin, J.P. (president of the Chamber), occupied the chair.

The toast of "H.M. the King" having been duly honoured, the president, in proposing the toast of "The Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family," said that during that last eighteen days, as President of the Chamber, he had been honoured with no less than five engagements to meet members of the Royal Family, and four out of those five engagements had been in the interests of commerce and industry. If they considered, in addition, the claims on their Royal House for their ever-ready help in the relief of sickness, the amelioration of suffering and distress, and in other matters affecting the well-being of the whole community, they got some realisation of the crowded life of the members of the Royal Family. Those who had passed many years of their lives in the reign of H.M. Queen Victoria had witnessed the gradual building up and development of the British Empire into a community of nations united together under one Crown. The responsibilities of the Royal Family, under his Majesty's gracious direction, were ever increasing, and the splendid realisation of those responsibilities gave the most lively satisfaction to all His Majesty's subjects. (Loud applause.)

Prince Henry.

His Royal Highness, Prince Henry, K.G., who was received with loud applause, said: On behalf of my family I thank you for the enthusiastic way in which you have honoured this toast, and for the kind welcome you have accorded to me. Before such a representative gathering it would be presumptuous for me even to touch upon a subject, if not, indeed, a science, so deep, so abstruse, as that of trade and commerce. But every British citizen is innately proud of and jealously guards that pre-eminence in trade and commerce which in the past has gone far to establish the greatness of our country. (Hear, hear.) The war has produced great changes not only in the markets of the world, but also in the ideals and thoughts of those who took part in it. Certainly, one result has been to draw closer the bonds of Empire, both politically and in the fields of commerce, and to produce more interdependence of Dominion trade. In the meanwhile, potent forces have within the last few years exercised world-wide influences in transport and commerce, and by means of air services and wireless closer contact, and consequently better understanding, are day by day being established between the nations of the world.

A week ago the British Industries Fair, visited by H.M. the King and Queen and the Duke of York, in London, closed its doors, after, I am pleased to say, a record Show attracting more than £200,000. We have read recently of the old-established Leipzig Fair, and Canada is to hold an Empire shopping week in this month. In all these undertakings trade representatives have an opportunity of studying the respective nations' requirements. It has been suggested by those better able to judge than myself, that perhaps this intercourse may modify our tendency to a somewhat insular disregard for the wants and demands of others, born of a confidence in our own productions and forgetful that what is ideally perfect for us may not meet the necessities of people living under different conditions. Trade and commerce is becoming an international struggle, and I am sure you will all agree that if Britain is to maintain her position

tion we "Must be there," and that means "Push and Thrust," in much the same way as one has to in a crowd, a hunting field if one wants to see hounds when they really run. Towards the accomplishment of this end and in the endeavour to reach a widespread and better understanding of the subject of trade and commerce, there is no body which could have more influence than the one whose guest I am tonight. (Loud applause.)

The Right Hon. Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C., M.P., (the Attorney-General), in proposing the toast of "International Trade and Good Will," said that international trade could not flourish without international good will, and there was nothing more certain to promote international good will than the maintenance of trade relations.

H.E. Senor Raul Regis de Oliveira (the Brazilian Ambassador) responded.

Value of Trade Done.

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Charles A. Batho), in proposing the toast of "The Commerce and Industry of London," said that the present was an age in which it paid to advertise cleverly. In being asked to propose this toast he had really been asked to propose the toast of "The London Chamber of Commerce," for the two were synonymous. A body which had among its member 8,235 merchants, 2,906 manufacturers, all the insurance companies and banks, and on the council of which sat representatives of the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's and 52 trade organisations, covering a total of some 60,000 firms and companies, could, he thought, justly claim to represent the commerce and industry of London. The Chamber was in almost daily correspondence with His Majesty's Government on matters affecting the trade of London, which was valued at some £750,000,000 per annum.

Great Industrial Centre.

Sir Stephen Demetriadi, K.B.E. (chairman of the Council), in responding to the toast, said that London had many facets, and the superficial observer, catching the ray from one only, at the angle from which he looked, thought of London in terms of that facet. Some thought of London as the financial centre of the Kingdom; some as the seat of Government, out how many realised that London was a great industrial centre? The census of production might show—indeed he thought it would show—that there was more manufacturing done in London than in any other city in the Kingdom. He wondered how many people thought of London as a port—the greatest port in the world—or realised that into it came the food supplies without which the land would serve in three months, or that from it sailed ships carrying 44 per cent. of the goods which the country sold to the rest of the world. London was a bigger thing, a far bigger thing, than any one interest; it was bigger than finance or insurance, manufacturing, merchanting or shipping; it was the epitome of the varied activities of the nation.

The London Chamber of Commerce also had many facets, as it must have, truly to represent the complex activities of this great City. Only those in close and daily contact with its multifarious interests could form a true estimate of the great work which it was doing for the trade of the country. If he turned his eyes to the future, he saw London with her power and influence not diminished, but ever increasing. Already new industries were being planted here in the South, influenced by cheaper land, lower rates, and a more tolerable climate than in the North. The industrialisation of the South, which would be given a tremendous impetus should the Kent coalfields be still further developed, must necessarily increase the activities of London and its port.

DO YOU KNOW?

To-day's List of Little Posers.

- From day to day in the "China Mail" appear half a dozen questions of a general nature, for which acknowledgment is due to the "Daily Sketch." Answers will be found on page 9 of this issue.
- What an anonymous book is?
- What is the smallest State of U.S.A.
- In what cathedral is the tomb of St. Peter?
- Who was the first President of the Royal Academy?
- With what English statesman is the primrose associated?
- Why it is the emblem of the Conservative party?

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These New Orthophonic Victor Dance Records for April are like sunshine after showers

Dance records in a dozen different styles. Every one packed with tricky rhythms and startling new instrumental effects. Vocal refrains add to the fun. It's just the kind of music you want for that party at your house. Come in and sample them—today!

Oh! Man River—Fox Trot (from Show Boat) With Vocal Refrain
Make Believe—Fox Trot (from Show Boat) With Vocal Refrain
PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 21218, 10-inch

Ramona—Waltz With Vocal Refrain
Lonely Melody—Fox Trot
PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 21214, 10-inch

There Must Be a Silver Lining (That's Shining for Me)
My Stormy Weather (Waltz) With Vocal Refrain
JOHNNY JOHNSON AND HIS STYLISH PENNSYLVANIANS
No. 21227, 10-inch

Together—Waltz With Vocal Refrain
Dear, On a Night Like This—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
THE THORADOUSES
No. 21213, 10-inch

Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man—Fox Trot (from Show Boat)
With Vocal Refrain
Why Do I Love You—Fox Trot (from Show Boat)
With Vocal Refrain
NAT SHULKRETT AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
No. 21215, 10-inch

Let a Smile Be Your Umbrella (On a Rainy Day)
The Man I Love—Fox Trot (from Strike Up the Band)
THE THORADOUSES
No. 21233, 10-inch

Smile—Fox Trot With Vocal Chorus
Away Down South in Heaven
THE VIRGINIANS
No. 21212, 10-inch

After My Laughter Came Tears—Fox Trot
With Vocal Chorus
In the Str—Song Sycamore Tree—Fox Trot
With Vocal Refrain
THE VIRGINIANS
No. 21219, 10-inch

I Just Roll Along (Havin' My Ups and Downs)
My Melancholy Baby—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
ALL STAR ORCHESTRA
No. 21212, 10-inch

Everwhere You Go—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
Beautiful—Fox Trot
FRANKIE MARTIN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
JACK CRAWFORD AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 21217, 10-inch

NORTH TO STAND?

(Continued From Page 1.)

CHEFOO FEARS.

Capture by Bandits?—Views of An American Consul.

Washington, Yesterday. A cable to the State Department from Mr. Leroy Webber, the United States Consul at Chefoo, recommends the immediate despatch of an American warship to Chefoo, on the ground of fear of seizure of Chefoo by bandits in view of the imminent collapse of the Shantung (provincial) Government. — Reuter's American Service.

JAPAN'S TROOPS.

Not to Hold Up Nationalist Victory.

Shanghai, Yesterday. It is understood that the larger portion of the Japanese force bound for Shantung, of which the first detachment of 1,900 men with General Fukuda and staff sailed yesterday, will be despatched to Tsinanfu immediately after arrival at Tsingtao.

Conditions Changed.

Authoritative Chinese opinion now believes that the Japanese will not attempt to hold up the Nationalists' victorious advance in any way because, unlike last May (when the Japanese sent troops to Tsinanfu), the domination of Russian Reds in Nationalist policies has now ended with the result that Japan does not fear a further spread of Communism will result from the possible final Nationalist victory.

To Avoid Friction.

Furthermore, popular Japanese disapproval of Premier Tanaka's policy, combined with the exceedingly difficult and delicate political situation in Japan, are naturally forcing the Japanese Government to endeavour to avoid friction in Shantung. — Reuter.

WAR REPORTS.

Fresh Troops & Premier Leave For Shantung.

Peking, Yesterday. General Sun Chuan-fang of the Northern Army is reported to be at Ningyang, north of Yen-chow, with 10,000 men.

General Chang Tsung-chang is semi-officially reported to be at Chiehshou which is to the north of Tai-an.

A foreign observer saw roughly 40,000 Northern troops at Tai-an on April 21 who had struggled back over roads and fields. Attempts were then being made to reorganise them at Tai-an. Most of them had not been in contact with the Nationalists.

General Wu Chun-sheng, with several brigades of fresh Manchurian troops, is expected in Tientsin this week to superintend the organisation of a Northern defence line there.

Mr. Pan Fu (the Premier) left Peking for Shantung to-day on a special mission. — Reuter.

Northerners Concentrate.

Shanghai, Yesterday. The Northern forces in Shantung are reported to be concentrating at Taishan mountain and on the outskirts of Tsinanfu to attempt to check the advance of the Nationalists before withdrawing (northward) across the Yellow River. — Reuter.

Nationalist Claims.

Nanking, Yesterday. The Nationalist military council announces that the 1st and 2nd Group Armies are now conducting a joint offensive on Tsinanfu.

It is claimed that the right wing of the 2nd Group Army has captured Feiching and is closing in on Sincwang. — Reuter.

[Note: The 1st Group Army is from Nanking under Chiang Kai-shek. The 2nd Group is the Kuomintang, under the "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang.]

AN OLD MOTHER.

BANISHER'S SAD STORY IN COURT.

Sentenced in September last year to six months' hard labour for returning from banishment after he had been sent away for a period of 10 years in 1921, a Chinese who was discharged from jail in March this year and re-banished, was again found in the Colony yesterday.

When charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, he said that he had a mother who was over 70 years of age living in the Colony. She was too infirm to work for her own living, and as he could not allow her to starve, he had come back to look after her.

After looking over the accused's record, the Magistrate said that accused had lived by stealing all the time he had been here.

Sentence of 12 months' hard labour and 20 strokes of the birch was passed.

THE 50TH YEAR.

(Continued From Page 1.)

"You will notice that hardly any of the white sugars made can go into the United States, not even from their own Colonies or from countries with which they have reciprocity treaties.

Restriction.

"The same thing may be said of Canada and of course of some of the large producing countries in Europe where imports of white sugars are only permissible under quite exceptional circumstances.

"Java is therefore practically limited to British India, China and the East in general for the marketing of its white sugars. "On the whole these white Javans will remain a danger to refiners in the East, especially in a country like China where the masses do not seem to discriminate so much between qualities as they do in Europe."

Advances to the Company. At the present time we could not purchase raw sugar and sell the refined products at current prices in China without incurring a heavy loss.

As you are already aware, the advances from the company's bankers and your general agents at December 31, amounted to such a sum that neither of them is prepared to make further advances to the company. Your general agents and consulting committee, after thoroughly reviewing the situation, decided to appoint an informal special committee of shareholders to enquire into the company's position and prepare a report for submission to shareholders.

The Informal Meeting. This report has been prepared and will be submitted to you at an informal meeting to be held immediately after this meeting.

I do not think there is anything further that calls for comment and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any question which shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. C. G. S. Mackie seconded. No question was put and the proposal was carried unanimously.

Other Business.

Confirmation of appointment of Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. C. G. S. Mackie as members of the consulting committee—proposed by Mr. B. L. Seton-Winton, seconded by Mr. Frank Austin.

Re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. H. P. White, A. H. Compton and C. G. S. Mackie to the consulting committee—proposed by Mr. R. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Ho Leung.

Re-election of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming as auditors for the ensuing year—proposed by Mr. H. Birkett, seconded by Mr. P. M. Hodgson.

HOKLOS & HAKKAS.

STORY OF FREE FIGHTS.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, six Hoklos and eight Hakkas were charged with disorderly conduct, arising out of two free fights which occurred on the same afternoon on the waterfront. The first fracas was staged at the Douglas wharf, and the other took place a few hours later outside the Chiu-chow wharf.

The Hoklos version of the trouble, as presented by Mr. L. D. Turner was that they for the last 30 or 40 years had been doing business selling third class passage tickets on various ships, including those sailing from the Douglas, the O.S.K. and the Chiu On wharves; then the Hakkas encroached on their business, and this led to ill-feeling between the rival organizations.

The Hakkas' encroachment was due to the three shipping companies mentioned suddenly changing their policy a few days before the beginning of April, and began selling tickets to the rival Hakkas, in spite of the fact that the business had been done exclusively by the Hoklos for a very long period.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the Hakkas, maintained that the Hoklos were the aggressors. They staged a deliberate attack on the Hakkas, and had massed a force of no fewer than 100 men for the purpose.

Mr. Turner's statement as to the cause of the trouble. Mr. Lo characterised as of no greater value than an ex parte statement. As a matter of fact, such circumstances as were present in the case were known to Mr. Williams of the S.C.A., who had made certain observations to him (Mr. Lo) in the presence of Mr. Turner. This Mr. Lo said he would not mention as they might prejudice Mr. Turner's case.

Major Willson adjourned the case until to-morrow afternoon.

"FLAPPER" VOTE.

NEW CLAUSE BY LABOUR LEADER ACCEPTED.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

London, Yesterday.

The House of Commons to-day continued the committee stage of the Bill giving votes to women on equal terms with men.

By 220 votes to 71 it accepted a new clause moved by Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) reducing the maximum scale of candidates' election expenses from 7d. as at present allowed for each elector in the counties and from 6d. as allowed at present for each elector in boroughs to 6d. and 4d., respectively.

Supporters of the clause were anxious that in view of the increase of the electorate by 5,000,000 women, the expenditure allowed to candidates should not be so increased as to hamper the man of small means.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, gave figures from the General Election of 1924 which showed that successful candidates had spent on an average 4.3 pence per head of the electorate in London boroughs, 3.41 pence in other English boroughs and 5.29 pence in the English counties.

The Scottish boroughs expenditure was very much smaller, giving 2.4d. in boroughs and 4.8d. pence in counties.—British Wireless Service.

BOMBAY STRIKE.

MILL-WORKERS' ROWDY DEMONSTRATIONS.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

Bombay, Yesterday.

Thousands of strikers started stone-throwing in front of the mills. The police were unable to control the crowd and a superintendent used his revolver against the demonstrators, killing one and wounding one.

Only Five Mills Working. There are 65,000 strikers in the mill area and only five mills working.

The police firing was reported from the Parel mill district.—Reuter.

CLUB LUSITANO.

HONG KONG BOYS' CONCERT.

Local music-lovers will be glad to learn that Professor Guglielmo Cattaneo, a former Hong Kong boy, son of Professor Antonio Cattaneo and the former Miss Lillian Lyssaught of Hong Kong, will give a grand concert with Signora Giannina Carvico at Club Lusitano on Thursday evening. Professor Cattaneo is a solo pianist of high reputation, whilst Signora Carvico is a very fine soprano singer.

The following is the programme promised by these two fine concert performers:

1. (a) Sonata in A Major, Scarlatti (1685-1757).
(b) Etude in E Major Chopin.
Piano—Prof. Guglielmo Cattaneo.

2. (a) Caro mio ben, Giordani (1747-98).
(b) Aria from the Opera "La Wally," ... Catalani.
Song—Signora Giannina Carvico.

3. Sonata op. 57 (Appassionata), Beethoven.
Piano—Prof. Guglielmo Cattaneo.

4. (a) Songs my mother taught me, Dvorak.
(b) Valse from the Opera "La Boheme," ... Puccini.
Song—Signora Giannina Carvico.

5. (a) Cuba (Capriccio), Albeniz.
(b) Nocturne, Frugatti.
Piano—Prof. Guglielmo Cattaneo.

6. (a) Minor and Major, Sprus.
(b) Chanson de Florian, Godard.
Song—Signora Giannina Carvico.

7. Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12, Liszt.
Piano—Prof. Guglielmo Cattaneo.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port this morning were as follows:

South wall basin: Bruce, Faulknor, Somme; East wall basin: Moth, Nessus, L.S. 127 (North arm of Dockyard); Titania, Marazion, Belgol; West wall Dock: Petersfield, Durban, Wildswan; in Dockyard: L15, L19, L20, L33; No. 3 buoy: Verdity, Walsart; No. 6 buoy: Berwick; No. 8 buoy: Wolverine, Veteran; No. 9 buoy: Foxglove; No. 11 buoy: Witherington; No. 12 buoy: Troquois; No. 13 buoy: Wanderer; No. 18 buoy: Ruthenia; No. 25 buoy: Kharidi; oil fuel jolly: Franco; Kowloon anchorage: Portol.

Foreign warships: — French: Algot (at No. 10 buoy); Vigilante; Portuguese: Patria; American: Pampanga, Hart, and Rial (the last two on No. 4 buoy).

CINEMA NOTES.

"EVERYBODY'S ACTING" AT "QUEEN'S."

Not since her appearance as "Peter Pan," has Betty Bronson had a better opportunity to display her varied talents and piquant personality than she has in her new picture, "Everybody's Acting," which is being shown at the Queen's Theatre to-day and to-morrow. "Everybody's Acting" presents the winsome little star as an orphan girl adopted by four actors and a newspaper editor when her father is hanged for shooting her mother. The rivalry among the foster fathers is as spirited as it is funny. Romance enters when the girl falls in love with the heir of the Potter millions and comedy and excitement are provided in full measure by the stratagems of the foster fathers to outwit the all-powerful Mrs. Potter who has set her face against the marriage. Ford Sterling, Louise Dresser, Lawrence Gray, Henry Walthall and Raymond Hitchcock head the strong supporting cast.

BUSTER KEATON COMEDY.

"The General," which will be the feature attraction at the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow, is a capital comedy blending the historical with the burlesque. The picture has the American Civil War for its setting and deals principally with the experiences of Buster Keaton as a young Southerner who tries to enlist in the Confederate Army but who is refused because he is of more value to the cause as the engineer of a locomotive known as "The General." How his engine is stolen by spies, and how he gives chase, how he dashes back to safety with his sweetheart whom he rescues make an extraordinarily amusing picture.

"THE BIG PARADE"

"The Big Parade," which is being screened at the World Theatre until Saturday, is an unusually long film and only three performances can be given daily, starting at 2.30, 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MOTOR CAR TOUT.

FINED FOR DRIVING VEHICLE.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy with (1) driving public motor car No. 262 without a driver's licence, and (2) driving the car without the permission of the owner.

He pleaded guilty to both charges. Traffic Sergeant Baker said that the defendant was a motor car tout and car washer. At 1.30 o'clock on Monday morning, defendant attempted to drive the car from Tai Loong-street, Wanchai, to the garage in Percival-street, East Point.

He had not gone far when the car crashed into the front of a grocer's shop in Tai Loong-street causing damage to shop fixtures and goods to the value of \$170, whilst the car itself was damaged to the extent of \$70.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10 or two weeks' jail on the first count, and \$25 or three weeks on the other.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Karmala" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles yesterday at 7.30 a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benreoch" from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines is due to arrive here on April 26.

The P. & O. s.s. "Malwa" left Singapore for this port on April 22 at 10 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on April 26 at about 8 a.m.

The M.V. "Remo" (D. & Co.) sailed from Aden on March 26 and is due here on April 26.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Yokohama on April 18 at 3 p.m., left Yokohama on April 19 at noon, and is due at Hong Kong on April 26 in the morning. She will sail for Manila on April 27 at 5 p.m.

The M.V. "Toronto" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on March 17 and is due in Manila on April 30.

The s.s. "Kendal Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on March 6, and is due here on May 7.

St. Peter's Church Y.M. Club are holding a grand concert at St. John's Cathedral Hall on Thursday. Leading artists, including Miss Duley O'Keefe and her pupils will appear.

The forthcoming marriage of Mr. A. P. Castro, employed by the Standard Oil Co., to Miss Kathleen Grace Danenberg, No. 663, Nathan-road, Kowloon, is announced.

Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day — Queen's Theatre; "Everybody's Acting."

To-day—World Theatre; "The Big Parade," 2.30, 6.30, 9.15 p.m.

To-day—Star Theatre; "The General."

April 25—Concert at Club Lusitano by Prof. C. Cattaneo.

April 26—St. Peter's Club concert in St. John's Cathedral Hall.

April 26-28—Queen's Theatre; "The Cohens and Kelly's in Paris."

April 26-28—Star Theatre; "Footloose Widows."

April 30—Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A. dance, at Helena May Institute.

Lammerts' Auction. April 26—Household furniture, Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

April 26—Valuable Curios, at Sales Room, 2.30 p.m.

April 27—Household furniture, 42, Humphreys-bldg., Kowloon, 2.45 p.m.

April 30—At Sales Room, Postage Stamps, 5.15 p.m.

April 25—H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament; Semi-final open Singles, Ng Sze-kwong v. S. A. Rumjahn.

April 24-25—Inter-Unit Athletic Meeting, Sookmoo.

April 28—Hong Kong Boxing Association's final tournament, Lee Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

May 5—H.K. Jockey Club fourth extra race meeting.

Meetings. To-day—Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting, City Hall, 4 p.m.

Miscellaneous. To-day—Laying of foundation stone for the erection and extension of the East wing of the H.K. University by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce.

April 25—Presentation to Mr. E. Ralphs, F.C.S., F.R.G.S., M.R. San. I., at the Education Office, 11 a.m.

April 27—Laying of foundation stone of new St. Stephen's bldg. at Stanley Peninsula, by H.E. the Governor, 3.30 p.m.

THE "MAD MAYOR." MORE STORIES OF HIS WAR EXPLOITS.

ON MANY FRONTS.

That great interest has been aroused by the questions in a "Daily Mail" article—was there a mad major during the war, and if so who was he?—is shown by the large numbers of letters that continue to reach that journal. In them readers tell their own experiences of the "mad major's" exploits.

Sir,—I agree with your correspondent who states that the activities of the "Mad Major" took place in the region of La Bassée and Cuinchy.

During the winter of 1915-16 I was in this sector with the 18th (Public Schools) Bn. Royal Fusiliers, and the major's flying stunts were often to be seen. The story current at the time was that he was an artillery officer; he would come up to the front line as F.O.O., take his observations and bearings, and then go back to his battery to direct fire. After the "strafe," he would fly over the German lines to observe the effect of the gasfire and, apparently, smooth out the rough corners with machine-gun fire and a few bombs.

There is no doubt his exploits were greatly exaggerated, as also were those of "Ginger Fritz," a German super-sniper in the same sector.—Ex-Fusilier.

"Major Samson." Sir,—Stop the first soldier you meet in the street and ask who the Mad Major was, he will tell you "Major Samson." Then ask the German Secret Service, and you will get the same answer.—Alfred Denville.

Sir,—The description "Mad Major" was given during the war to officers of that rank who were very gallant and reckless. In the Warwickshire Brigade of the 48th Division (Territorials) there was a major who was fearless. When at Messines he crawled to the enemy wire and, knowing German, was able to gain valuable knowledge by overhearing the talk of sentries. We in the 7th Battalion called this enterprising officer the "Mad Major." I do not remember his unit. I think it was the 6th or the 8th Royal Warwickshire.—E. A. Gilbert.

Sir,—A day or two before Loos I was conveying despatches from and to Divisional Headquarters and Brigade H.Q. One despatch was for a Major Simpson (I believe that is the name), and I handed it to him personally. I was told by a gunner of his battery that he was the Mad Major, and as there was an aeroplane alongside the guns it seemed to verify the statement.—C. Bailey.

Sir,—We had the "Mad Major" in Gallipoli in August, 1915, after the landing at Suvla Bay. He seemed to be everywhere on the Suvla front. His name is Lt.-Col. Sherwood-Kelly, V.C., D.S.O., etc. He was in Russia in 1919 and Heaven only knows where else.—Four-Frontier.

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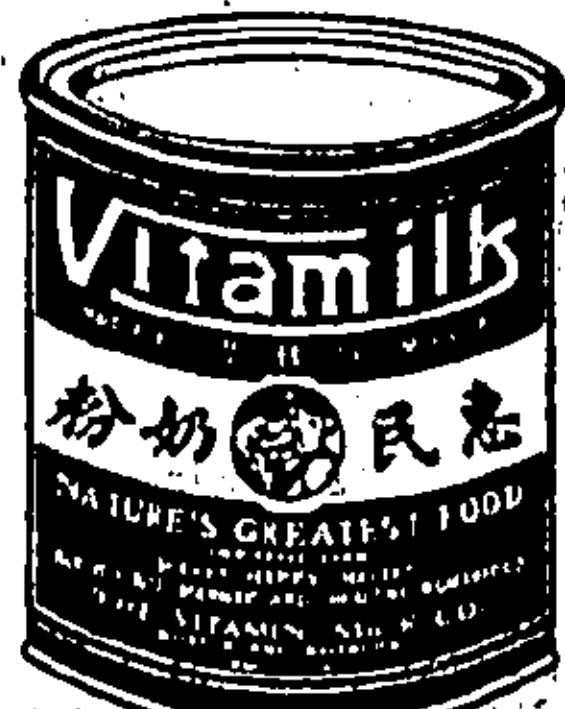
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London, Yesterday.—The Cycle
Race Committee of Shanghai has
been affiliated to the National
Cyclists' Union of England.—Reu-
ter.

Edgware's new telephone ex-
change, the most modern of the
London manual exchanges, has
been opened, the change-over of
411 lines being effected in 8
seconds.

Twenty fat hogs have been
found worried to death on a farm
at Woolthorpe, Grantham, Lin-
colnshire, while four others were
mained so badly that they had to
be killed.



Marshal Josef Pilsudski, Premier
of Poland, whose power will be
tested through the election of a new
diet in his country. Pilsudski has
been the big man of Poland since
1926 and has kept harmony among
the several political factions. The
new diet, when elected, will have
before it the adoption of a new con-
stitution similar to that of the
United States. If carried through,
it will undoubtedly mean that Pil-
sudski will become president.

Three cases of small-pox—a
man, his wife, and 13-years-old
daughter—have been notified in
the Holbrooks area of the Foleshill
rural district of Warwickshire.

The Duke and Duchess of York
have received a map of Mauritius,
which they visited on their recent
Australian tour. The map is of
silver, white diamonds mark the
sugar factories and rubies the
lighthouses along the coast.

In a report to the police yester-
day, the proprietor of a Chinese
tobacco shop in Wellington-street
alleged that a foki of a Chinese
shop in Kowloon purchased goods
at his shop to the value of \$14, and
tendered a \$100 note for change.
When the complainant examined
the note closer after the man had
left, he discovered that the bill was
a \$10 note which had been alter-
ed to represent \$100.

For the purpose of raising funds
for the upkeep of various de-
partments of activities of the Hop
Yat Tong, Bonham-road, members
of the Church of Christ in China
gave an enjoyable concert during
the week-end, to a large gathering
which crowded the large hall. Miss
Violet Capell and her pupils con-
tributed some excellent items, Miss
Florence Wong played a pretty piano
solo, the Chinese Orchestral Group
which recently returned from Aus-
tralia rendered some much appre-
ciated jazz pieces, and the pro-
gramme closed with a Chinese play
translated from the "Doll's House."

Mr. Harold Porter, British Con-
sul-General, and Mrs. Porter, left
Hankow on the 18th inst. for
Shanghai on the str. "Loongwo",
and thence on the P. & O. s.s.
"Morea" to London. Mr. Porter is
leaving for eight months' furlough,
at the end of which time he will
return to China, and very probably
to Hankow. Mr. Porter has been
in China, in the diplomatic service
of his country, for the past 30
years, and during that time has
served in important posts in al-
most every city of note. He has
been stationed at Peking, Tientsin,
Canton, Chengtu, Wuchow, Kiu-
kiang, Harbin, Shanghai, Mukden
and in Korea as well. At the early
age of 19 Mr. Porter first came to
Peking, as student interpreter at
the Legation. Since that year he
has seen service in every part of
China. In the year 1900 he received
the China medal with clasp for
his parts in the defence of the
Legation, and in June, 1926, he re-
ceived the C.M.G. He has been at
Hankow in 1906 and 1907, and again
from March 23 to November 22,
1926, returning to that port on
May 23, 1927 as Acting Consul-
General. He was promoted to rank of Consul-
General.

Mr. F. T. De Monte, Postmaster-
General, Burma, has been appoint-
ed to act as Chief Engineer of
Telegraphs, India.

A thief entered the third floor of
No. 49, Wyndham-street during the
week-end and stole clothing and
jewellery worth \$440. The thief
entered by forcing a side window.

Mrs. Millicent Sinclair, of
Geneva-road, Stockwell, S.W., was
leaving King's College Hospital,
where she had been treated as an
out-patient, when she was knocked
down by a motor-car and had to be
taken back to hospital for treat-
ment.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yester-
day, Mr. W. Schofield imposed a
fine of \$3 or six days' jail on a
Chinese woman for begging. As
the woman had no money to pay
the fine and had to go to jail, the
Magistrate ordered her six-year-
old son to be sent to the Po Leung
Kuk until the mother's discharge.

Two Chinese schoolboys had a
quarrel in Yaumati on Saturday
afternoon. Heated words led to
blows when it was alleged that one
of the lads stabbed the other in the
arm with a penknife. Yesterday
the assailant was charged before
Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon
Magistracy. Mr. Schofield ordered
the defendant to receive six strokes,
directing that if he were not fit to
be chastised, he should go to jail for
14 days' with hard labour. The
knife was confiscated.

The choir of St. Clement's
Church, Higher Broughton, Man-
chester, recently were on strike
because the rector, the Rev. Daft,
objects to the holding of dances and
whist drives by the church cricket
club. The rector subsequently said:
The choir members will not be
reinstated. In reorganising the
choir I shall want certain men and
women who will give me their
assurance that they will have no-
thing to do with whist drives or
dancing. Church schools are not
the proper places for smoking.



Commandant Mary Allen, head of
these women police of London, En-
gland, who declares that men are very
weak when arrested by members of
her force, but the women, well that's
another story, for they fight back.
The chief of London's policewomen
wants her force to be put on the
same standard as the male police de-
partment.

A verdict of Accidental Death was
returned at the resumed inquest at
Cambridge regarding the death of
Mr. Michael Seymour Spencer-
Smith, 46, of Norman House, Stan-
sted, Essex, a director of the Bank
of England, who died in hospital
on January 20 after a motor col-
lision at the junction of the New-
market-London and Cambridge-
Lincolnshire roads near Abington,
Cambridgeshire, the same morning.
Mr. Spencer-Smith's son Peter,
aged 14, who was with his father,
said that his father sounded the
horn loudly two or three times. He
heard no answering sound of a
horn. They were about a quarter
of the way across when he (Peter)
had a glimpse of the other car and
it seemed to be going very fast.
"Then there was a big bang and I
found myself lying on my back
with the car on top of me." Mr.
Francis Hinson, a builder, of
Stamford, Lincolnshire, said that
40 yards away from the cross-
roads he sounded his hooter. He
approached the cross-roads at
about 40 m.p.h. and the other car
was struck and turned completely
round.

Field-Marshal Sir William
Robertson has been appointed
colonel of the Royal Horse Guards
(the Blues) in succession to Earl
Haig.

The death rate in London in a
recent week was 14.8 a thousand,
compared with 12.9 the previous
week, while in the great towns as
a whole it was 13.8, compared with
13.2.

At least 200 civilian pilots will
take part in the air pageant at
Blackpool on July 6 and 7, in ad-
dition to at least an equal number
of members of the R.A.F. and fa-
mous French and German airmen.



Amman, Transjordanian ruler of
Transjordan, which, with Iraq, another
desert country, have been threatened
with invasion by the King of the
Hedjaz and Sultan of Nejd,
otherwise known as the "Arab Na-
poleon." Both Transjordan and
Iraq are under British mandate,
and Abdullah will ally with the
British to stop the invading Ibn
Saud and his 20,000 marauding
tribesmen.

The Medical Register contains
the names of 53,769 doctors, an in-
crease of 1,175 over 1927; and the
Dentists' Register 14,576 names, an
increase of 181.

To reduce the list of undefended
divorce causes, it is announced
that a supplementary list will be
issued forthwith and that after
the week such causes may be in the
list for hearing on any day before
one or more courts.

A Chinese woman who was ar-
rested in Canton-road during the
week-end, was produced before Mr.
W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magis-
tracy yesterday charged with the
unlawful possession of nine bottles
of dutiable Chinese wine. The
Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25
and ordered the confiscation of the
illicit liquor.

At the offices of the Public Works
Department yesterday afternoon,
the Rev. Brother Aimar, Director
of St. Joseph's College, Hong Kong,
was the only bidder at the sale of
a lot of Crown land near Prince
Edward-road, Kowloon. The land
which has an area of 435,000 square
feet and is bounded on the south
side by Boundary-street, Matauwei,
was knocked down to Brother Aimar
for \$120,000. A condition of the
sale was that the lot shall be built
upon before the expiration of
three years, and that the purchaser
shall expend thereon a sum not
less than \$350,000 in rateable im-
provements. It is understood that
the land was purchased by the
Christian Brothers for the purpose
of erecting a branch of St. Joseph's
College on the mainland.

Count Apponyi, Hungary's grand
old man, who scored a success at
Geneva when the question of the
Hungarian lands confiscated by
Roumania came before the League,
received a tremendous ovation when
he entered the Lower House. Mem-
bers and Ministers rose and cheer-
ed, the shouting lasting several
minutes. The Count had previous-
ly held a sort of impromptu recep-
tion in the Lobby, causing astonish-
ment by the remarkable freshness
of his appearance and his buoyant
cheerfulness. He was bombarded
with questions, to which he gave
mostly half-quizzical replies. Re-
garding the claims against
Roumania, he said he was instruct-
ing his son in the details of the
contest because it seemed likely to
last so long that his son would have
to finish it, but he himself would
go to Geneva in June as the
Hungarian representative. He said
that M. Titulescu, the Roumanian
Foreign Minister, was apparently
Geneva's pet child to whom every-
thing was forgiven, but at last
Hungary had gained the great ad-
vantage of improving her position.
If Roumania refused to accept the
League's decision the League would
be at war with Roumania, and the
settlement would be made without
Roumania.

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Sport Columns

LAWN TENNIS.

ORIGIN OF THE DAVIS CUP.

FOUNDERS STATEMENT.

At the time of the Davis Cup draw at the Elysee Palace in Paris, I gave in "The Daily Telegraph" some historical facts concerning the institution of this world-wide competition, sketching its rise from a contest between England and America to a tournament which has attracted the entry of thirty-three separate countries. In the course of a personal letter to me Mr. Dwight F. Davis, the donor of the cup, remarks that he was particularly pleased to see that the underlying importance of the Davis Cup, apart from its benefit to lawn tennis, has been emphasized.

Mr. Dwight Davis, is good enough to add some information to the story of the cup's foundation, which will be read with much interest by lawn tennis players, wherever the game is played. "The inception of the cup," the American War Secretary writes from Washington under date of Feb. 27, "came about in this way. Four of us, Whitman, Ward, Wright, and myself, were invited, I think in the summer of 1899, to visit the Pacific Coast and play some invitation matches in order to stimulate the interest in lawn tennis on the Pacific Coast. The matches created a great deal of interest, and were highly successful. It so happened that the yacht races for the America Cup were being sailed at the time we were returning home from this trip.

"The thought therefore suggested itself to me that if a visit of tennis players from one part of our country to another part could create so much interest, a match between different nations would create an even greater interest in both countries. As soon as I arrived in the East, I took up the matter with Dr. James Dwight, then president of the U.S.N.L.T.A. and he was very enthusiastic about the idea. Accordingly, we got into correspondence with the English Association; and, as the result of considerable correspondence the regulations for the cup were drawn up, and it was presented. The rest you have already outlined."

Mr. Davis, who was then doubles champion of America, took part in the first Davis Cup match held at Boston in 1900, when England's first challenge was frustrated. He came to England in 1901, and with Mr. Holcombe Ward, won the All Comers' Doubles at Wimbledon. Whenever the challenge rounds were played in his country he has been a spectator, and when the French gained their brilliant victory over America last September he was the first to offer congratulations to the victors, and to add that he thought the movement of the cup to Europe would benefit the game.—A. Wallis Myers, in the "Daily Telegraph."

CHAMPION BOUT.

FOR LIGHTWEIGHT TITLE ON MAY 17.

MANDELL AND MCLARNIN.

New York, April 5. The Sammy Mandell-Jimmy McLarnin lightweight championship match is on for the Polo Grounds May 17.

Everything has been arranged on between Tex Rickard and the managers of the two fighters. The signing of the contracts was gone through with amid the usual ceremonies.

Eddie Kane, manager of Mandell, arrived in New York and went immediately into huddle with Rickard on the matter.

Jim Mullen, Chicago promoter, who holds a previous contract with Mandell, is quoted from Chicago as saying he will force Mandell to stick to his contract or take the matter to court. Kane, however, is confident Mullen has seen the impossibility of securing McLarnin and will make no trouble.—United Press.

HOME SOCCER.

MONDAY'S LEAGUE RESULTS.

First Division.
Sheffield U. 1, Newcastle 1.
Third Division (S).
Brentford 2, Southend 2.
Bristol R. 1, Brighton 0.
Walsall 4, Luton 1.
Third Division (N).
Halifax 1, New Brighton 1.
Scottish League.
Celtic 0, Raith R. 3.

—Reuter.

At the 90th annual meeting of the Thames Angling Preservation Society Lord Desborough was re-elected president and Mr. A. R. Matthews chairman.

SERVICES BOXING.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS.

AT HALTON CAMP.

The final bouts of the Imperial Services Boxing Championships were fought in the gymnasium at Halton Camp before a very large audience.

The boys' championships, an innovation, were productive of fights that were distinguished not only by pluck and fortitude, but by a surprising acquaintance with the science of the sport. The fine display of the boys was due in the main to the efforts of Captain H. J. Daniels, V.C., director of physical training at the Army Boys' Technical School at Chesham, where the Army boys, who won four out of six of the finals, were trained.

In the final of the Other Ranks walter-weight Private Cromey (Army), justly renowned for his pluck, stood up so valiantly to the superior skill of L.A. R. W. Garratt (R.A.F.), and took heavy punishment—with such resilience, that after an extra round of two minutes he just got the verdict. Sheer fortitude won this battle.

In the final of the middle-weights the Army champion, Gunner Smith, knocked out Leading Seaman Hughes in the first round without difficulty or incident. The final of the heavyweights, between Signalman Stewart (Army champion) and A.C. Forrester (R.A.F. champion), was a joy to see. After receiving severe punishment in the first round, Stewart came back with such effect that the referee stopped the fight in the third round in his favour.

A Brave Fight.

By far the finest battle of the night, which aroused tremendous enthusiasm, was the brave fight put up by Pilot Officer McLean (R.A.F.), who took Lieut. Commander Hopper's place in the final of the officers' middle-weights against Lieut. Christian, the Army champion. In spite of his shorter reach, McLean carried his burly opponent all over the ring, and the more he was hit the harder he retaliated. Each fought the other to a standstill, and at the finish Christian, the winner, had as little left in him as the loser. McLean, who is the R.A.F. stand-off half, fought with the tenacity of a terrier. He gave his opponent no breathing-space and asked none himself.

In the final of the Other Ranks feather-weights A.C. Fairclough won a well-deserved victory over the amateur champion, A.B. Gamble (R.N.) by dint of placing all his blows with a cold, mathematical precision and dancing daintily out of reach of his opponent. A.B. Pledger (R.N.) led manfully and with ferocity at Sergeant Johnson (Army) in the final of the Other Ranks light-weights, and slogged his way clumsily to victory, missing more often than he hit.

Lieutenant Cole, of the Army, and Lieutenant Furse, of the Navy, met in the final of the Officers' light-heavyweights with smiles, and swinging sledge-hammer blows which were for the most part ineffective. They ended as they began, Lieutenant Furse winning a dull, scrambling bout.

The Army won ten events, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force two each. Results?

Officers.

Middle-Weight.—Final: Lt. Christian (Army) beat P.O. McLean (R.A.F.) on points.

Light-Heavy-Weight.—Final: Lt. Furse (R.N.) beat Lt. Cole (Army) on points.

Heavy-Weight.—Final: Lt. Courtis (Army) beat P.O. Chichester (R.A.F.) on points.

Other Ranks.

Fly-Weight.—Final: Cpl. Connell (Army) beat A.C. Cooper (R.A.F.) on points.

Bantam-Weight.—Final: Pte. Garland (Army) beat A.C. Johnson (R.A.F.) on points.

Feather-Weight.—Final: A.C. Fairclough (R.A.F.) beat A.B. Gamble (R.N.) on points.

Light-Weight.—Final: A.B. Pledger (R.N.) beat Sgt. Johnson (Army) on points.

Welter-Weight.—Final: Pte. Cromey (Army) beat L.A.C. R. W. Garratt (R.A.F.) after an extra round.

Middle-Weight.—Final: Gunner R. A. Smith (Army) (holder) knocked out Ldg. Seaman Hughes (R.N.) in the first round.

Light-Heavy-Weight.—Final: L. Cpl. Rodda (Army) knocked out A.S. Rowles (R.N.) in the third round.

Heavy-Weight.—Final: Sign. Stewart (Army) knocked out A.C. Forrester (R.A.F.) in the third round.

Forrester (R.A.F.) in the third round.

Territorial Army Champions.
The Territorial Army boxing championships were concluded at the Stadium Club, Holborn. In the feather-weights the holder, Private Marks (4th Northants) was beaten by Lance-Corporal Spiers (7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders). Results:

Officers.

Welter-Weight.—Semi-final: 2nd Lt. J. L. Flanagan, 7th King's Regt.; beat 2nd Lt. J. P. Hunt, Hallamshire Battn., Yorks and Lancs Regt., on points. Captain D. D. Rutherford, M.C., 6th Battn., Northumberland Fus., a bye. Final: Rutherford beat Flanagan in the third round, the referee stopping the contest.

Middle-Weight.—Semi-final: 2nd Lt. A. C. Newman, 4th Battn., Essex Regt., walked over; Lieut. J. E. Dobbie, 6th Battn., Durham L.I., scratched. 2nd Lt. A. D. Black, 5-7 Battn., Hampshire Regt., a bye. Final: Black beat Newman on points.

Other Ranks.

Fly-Weight.—Semi-final: Pte. Mortimer, 13th London Regt., beat Pte. Sexton, 4th Royal Sussex Regt., on points. Trooper Booth, Leicester Yeomanry, beat Fus. Baker, 5th Lancs Fus., on points. Final: Booth beat Mortimer, the referee stopping the contest in the second round.

Bantam-Weight.—Semi-finals: Pte. Taylor, 1st Cambridge Regt., beat Pte. Carr, 10th King's Regt., on points. Rifleman Vint (holder), 6th Batt., Cameronians, beat Rifleman Spencer, 17th London Regt., on points. Final: Vint beat Taylor on points.

Feather-Weights.—Semi-finals: L.-Col. Spiers, 7th Argyll and Sutherland H., beat Pte. Ryalis, Hallamshire Battn., on points. Fus. Mulligan, 6th Battn. Northumberland Fus., beat Sgt. Mather, 5th Prince of Wales's Vols., on points. Final: Spiers beat Mulligan, on points.

Light-Weight.—Semi-finals: Pte. Cannon, 10th London Regt., beat Fus. Greaves, 8th Lancs Fus., on points. Pte. Marks, 4th Northants Regt., beat Pte. Hirst, 6th Durham L.I., on points. Final: Cannon beat Marks, on points.

Welter-Weight.—Semi-finals: Pte. Pearson, 8th R. War. Regt., beat Pte. Travill, 4th Northants Regt., on points. Fus. Teague, 5th R. Welch Fus. beat Pte. Reid, 6-7th Black Watch, on points. Final: Pearson beat Teague, the referee stopping the bout in the second round.

Middle-Weight.—Semi-finals: Gnr. Drake, 395th (R.E.Y.) Fld. Batt., beat Spr. Whitaker, 49th Div., R.E., on points. Cpl. Ellis, 4th Northants Regt. (holder) beat Cpl. Ansell, 4th Sussex Regt., on points. Final: Ellis (holder) beat Drake, on points.

Light Heavy-Weight.—Semi-finals: Gnr. Cartledge, 391st Batt. R.F.A., beat Sgt. Garrett (holder), 20th London Regt., who was disqualified in the third round for holding. L.-Cpl. Harper, 4th K.O.R. Regt., beat Bdr. Roberts, Devon Heavy Bde., after an extra round of one minute. Final: Cartledge beat Harper, the latter retiring in the first round.

Heavy-Weight.—Semi-finals: Pte. Landsberry, 4th Northants Regt. (holder), beat L.-Sgt. Vokes, 20th London Regt., on points. Sgt. Griffiths, 393rd (R.B.Y.) Fld. Batt., beat Fus. Johnson (6th Northumberland Fus.), the referee stopping the bout in the first round. Final: Landsberry beat Griffiths on points.

LAWN BOWLS.

We have received through the good offices of Mr. C. J. Tacchi, honorary secretary of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, a usefully-arranged list of the League fixtures for 1928. Both Divisions start on May 5 and the Second Division programme extends to September 1.



The two Byrd-men, Floyd Bennett and Bernt Balchen, who will accompany Commander Byrd on his South Pole flight. Bennett flew to the North Pole with Byrd and Balchen to Ver-sur-Mer, France, on the ill-fated transatlantic flight.

WIDOW'S MIGHT.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO IT.

GIRLS ARE DIFFERENT NOW.

Every passably attractive widow used to be the bane of a girl's existence. Let her loom upon the social horizon, and she became the focussing point of all eyes, the ruler of all men's hearts. When she entered a ball-room or a drawing-room there was a flutter of interest, a stir of excitement.

Overlooking the young girls in the company, every one began to speculate on the widow's romantic future. For, conservatively estimated, a widow's charm in the 'nineties was from twenty to forty spinster-power.

All of that has changed, however, like many monarchs, the widow has lost her crown. She has abdicated. And, incidentally, here has been a forced rather than a voluntary surrender. She has had to step aside for the young girl.

No longer may she strike her personal profit a contrast between the Botticelli maid of wistful and ethereal beauty and her own firm outlines, superbly sumptuous, concrete.

Men of to-day almost without exception are looking for so-called "flapper" colours and contours. Indeed, the effulgent glory of the widow which used to shine against girlish loveliness as in contrast to silver stars no longer holds for men a super-fascination.

Youth and all that it implies is the present masculine fetish, and of course, youthful slenderness.

Therefore, the widow who formerly preened herself on her magnificent proportions, dieting to compete with the younger woman, usually accomplishes little except the revelation of her years.

It was not so long ago that a widow could pit against the charm of girlish innocence her superior sophistication.

But that is a thing of the past. Since girls have come into a better knowledge of men, widows have been fairly well routed, and the former have the field to themselves.

Not only does the modern girl know twice as much as her mother and ten times as much as her grandmother—she is just about as well informed as the modern widow and quite as capable of playing her cards.

Again, a widow had a tremendous advantage over a debutante in the "mauve decade" because she could combine all the freedom of girlhood with all the liberty of a married woman. She could go where she pleased without chaperonage. She could say things a girl would blush even to think.

But what girl to-day is trailing a chaperon behind her? And does she not discuss naively everything a widow dares to talk about? Although her experience is limited, she may possess a lively emotional imagination, and that will give her the clue.

There was a time when a widow could score more than one point over her younger rival because "she understood men so much better." She knew their point of view.

That was an era when girls, flattered and worshipped by men in the days of chivalry, thought it becoming and deemed it proper to rule from pedestals. While they were proudly and picturesquely posing, the widow could sail in and get in her "fine work" by suggesting that one who had experienced matrimony was not so foolishly unreasonable, and that she was much better prepared to understand them.

Unlike the young girl, she did not expect or demand the impos-

DO YOU KNOW?

Answers to To-day's Questions.

1. An anonymous book is one published under the name of someone other than the author.
2. Rhode Island is the smallest of the U.S.A.
3. Tomb of St. Peter is in St. Peter's, Rome.
4. Sir Joshua Reynolds was first president of the Royal Academy.
5. Primrose is associated with Lord Beaconsfield.
6. Queen Victoria sent a wreath of primroses to his funeral, since when the flower has been adopted as the emblem of the Conservative Party.

"OFFICIOUSNESS."

ALDERMAN AND CITY CONSTABLE.

At the Mansion House, Harold Brookfield, 27, a Press clerk, was charged with assaulting Police-constable T. Neale.

The constable said he was passing through Shoe-lane in plain clothes at 12.30 a.m. on March 11, when he saw the defendants, who were wearing a trench coat, under which he appeared to be carrying a parcel. He stopped him, said he was a police officer, and asked if he had anything on him that was not his property. Defendant pushed him and went away. Witness again said he was a constable, and repeated his question, whereupon defendant said, "I am in a hurry. I want to catch my tram," and tried to run away. He grasped witness by the neck with both hands and scratched him on the back of his left hand.

Answering the defendant, the constable said he was satisfied now that he was carrying his own property.

Defendant said he was employed at Reuters. He was in a hurry to catch his last tram. He was spoken to by the constable and asked a question that had never been put to him before.

Sir Vansittart Bowater: I shall discharge you. You have as much right to walk along a street as anybody else. It is over-officiousness.

As a matter of fact, she rather preferred one not too perfect. But since girls have become bored with pedestal-posing, and since they have chosen to come and live on the earth in a spirit of comradeship with men, the widow has lost some of her very best thunder. The "humanity" ruse no longer works.

So long as the clinging-vine manner was in fashion, the widow had the best of it. Even as far back as the 'nineties, the average girl in the first flush of her grown-upness liked to show her independence.

Perhaps that was because she had just broken her leading strings. Perhaps it came about when people were beginning to talk of the "new woman" and what she might do. "Women's rights" were in the air, giving girls a new courage to assert themselves.

The widow took advantage of this by being just too helpless and confiding. She revived the male's faltering ego. From her weakness she turned to his strength; for what could she do without a man to advise her, to fetch and carry for her? Left to herself, she was a babe in the woods.

She had to be waited on incessantly. If the available man were in sight and if her foot were small, her ankle tapering, her rust-knee and tie her shoe. Such was her feminine frailty she hardly could button her own glove. As for reading a time-table without a male interpreter, that was out of the question. Nor could she, unassigned, catch a train.

Frequently, it took two or three men to start a widow safely on a short journey, while a young girl, in the enjoyment of her first freedom, could cross a continent without making a fuss.

The implication, of course, was that the widow had become so accustomed to receiving tender and solicitous attention that she could not be expected to make out alone. Poor little widow! She has lost the distinction of being "dangerous" since the younger generation of girls have thrown a lot of social shams and hypocrites into the discard, and since they no longer wait with lowered eyes and beating hearts for men's hesitating, if voluntary, speech.

If the widow expects to regain her former kingdom, and if she hopes to set up another, fear-complex in the mind of young girlhood, she will have to invent

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Bank wire 2/- 3/4
Bank on demand 2/- 8/18
Bank 30 day's sight
Bank 4 months' sight 2/- 3/4
Credit 4 months' sight 2/1 1/4
Documentary 4 months' sight 2/1 1/4

On Paris—

On demand 124 7/8
Credits, 4 months' sight 132 2/4

On Berlin—

On demand —

On New York—

On demand 40 1/2
Credits 60 days' sight 60 1/2

On Bombay—

Wire 134 1/4
On demand 134 1/4

On Calcutta—

On demand 134 1/4
Wire 134 1/4

On Singapore—

On demand 87

On Manila—

On demand 99

On Shanghai—

On demand 78 7/16
30 day's sight (private paper) —

On Yokohama—

On demand 102 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) —
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 0.60

Silver (per oz.) 26 7/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong 2% Prem.
Chinese Copper Cash nom.
Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem
Rate of Native In-terest 7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 31 1/2% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.

Paris 124
New York 4.88 17/32
Brussels 34.96
Geneva 25.83
Amsterdam 12.11 1/4
Milan 92.45
Berlin 20.42
Stockholm 18.18
Copenhagen 18.20
Oslo 18.25
Vienna 34.805
Prague 164 1/4
Helsingfors 194
Madrid 29.12
Lisbon 2 1/2
Athens 372 1/2
Bucharest 780 1/4
Rio 5 69/64
Buenos Aires 47 13/16
Bombay 1/6 81/82
Shanghai 2/0 3/4
Hong Kong 2/0 3/4
Yokohama 1/11 16/82
Silver Spot 26 7/16
Silver Forward 26 8/16

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock Hong Kong.

T.T. on London 2/- 1/4
T.T. on Shanghai 78 1/4

Banks.
Hongkong Bank \$1300 n
do. Lon. Regt. \$131 b
Chartered Bank \$231 b
Mercantile A. & B. \$234 n
do. C. \$14 1/2 b
P. & O. Bank \$20 n
Bank of East Asia \$75 sa

Insurance.
Canton Insurance \$380 b
Union Insurance \$243 b 345 sa
North China Insurance \$140 n
Yangtze Insurance \$147 b
China Underwriters \$24 b
China Fire Insurance \$70 b
H.E. Fire Insurance \$700 b
Shipping.

Douglas \$40 1/4 s
H.K. Steamboats \$284 b 28 1/2 s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters \$24 b
Indo-China (Pref.) \$37 b
do. (Def.) \$74 b
Shell Transports \$204 n
Water-ports \$204 n

Mining.
Benguet \$24 n
Kailan Mining Ad. \$8 b
Langkats (Combined) \$134 n
do. (Single) \$24 n
Shanghai Exploration \$24 n
Shanghai Loans \$430 n
Raha \$4 n
Tronoh Mines 17/6 n

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H.K. & W. Docks \$43 s
China Providents \$5.00 b 5.90 s
Hongkong Bank \$106 b
New Engineering \$430 n
Shanghai Docks \$100 s

Cotton Mills.
Ewo Cottons \$78 b
Oriental Cottons \$11.00 b
S'hai Cottons (Old) \$55 n
do. (new) \$20 n

Landa, Hotels & Bldgs.
H.K. & S. Hotels \$0 sa
Hongkong Land \$58 sa
Shanghai Land \$140 b
Humphreys Estates \$140 n
Hongkong Realities \$84 b 8 1/2 s
H.K. Territorials —

Prince's Buildings.
Public Utilities.
H.K. Tramways \$25.50 n
Peak Trams (old) \$13 1/4 b
do. (new) \$84 b
Star Ferries (old) \$34 1/2 s
China Lights (comb.) \$18 b 13.25 s
do. (old) \$18.20 s
do. (new) \$71 b & sa
H.K. Electric \$28 1/4 n
Macao Electric \$28 1/4 n
H.K. Telephone \$4.70 b
China Buses \$7 1/4 b
Singapore Tractions 11/9 n

Industrial.
China Sugars \$5.35 sa
Malayan Sugars \$24 1/4 n
Canton Ice \$4 n
Cements (comb.) \$10.40 n
do. (old) \$10 n
do. (new) \$2 s
H.K. Ropes (old) \$7 1/4 s
do. (new) \$3 n
United Asbestos \$10 s
Stores, &c.
Dairy Farms \$22 1/2 s
Watsons \$14 b
Der A. Wings \$50 n
Jene. Crawford's \$22 b
Macintosh \$10 b
Wm. Powells \$3 s

Miscellaneous.
H.K. Amusements \$23 1/4 s
H.K. Constructions \$17 1/2 n
P. & O. Bonds 62 1/2 b
H.K. Govt. Loans 10% sa Prem.

Bowlers are a clannish lot.—Mr. Albert Male.

Hankow, Yesterday.—General Pei Chung-hai (of the Kwang faction) and General Cheng Chien, the two Nationalist leaders in the Wu-Han territory, have both arrived at Changsha in Hunan.—British News.

Bargains in Rain Coats!

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For Ladies - - - - - \$9.00 up
For Children - - - - - \$5.75 up

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RADIO TOPICS

RADIO TELEGRAPHY.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

The commercial activities of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines include a trans-oceanic service, with direct radio telegraph duplex service with San Francisco, Berlin, Japan, Java, Saigon and Hong Kong, all of which circuits are already in operation, a coast station for communications to and from ships, and a department for the maintenance, repair and inspection service of ship stations.

Considering the geographical situation of the Philippines which are so far away from the producing centres of the world, where the majority of the articles we use are manufactured, a trans-oceanic telegraph service is, perhaps, one of the most important adjuncts to our business life. It is true that before the inauguration of the foreign radio telegraph service of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines, these Islands already had a telegraph service to the outside world. But the importance of this phase of human endeavour is such that anything that is done to enhance it is a direct service towards the commercial life of the community. For obvious reasons, one line of communication cannot be considered sufficient, if for nothing else, because an interruption of that line means an unreasonable delay in the service. Interruptions in one system are, at the present time, not even noticed by the trade, and communications go on as usual where before long delays were unavoidable.

Furthermore, fair competition is the main regulator in business life. When there are two parties doing the same business, each of them knows that efficiency will eventually be the main factor in the determination of their future life, and the public is thereby directly benefited.

The San Francisco circuit gives us an outlet, through the Western Union Telegraph Company, for all points within the North American Continent, and a South American circuit, through the stations of the Radio Corporation of America, in New York. A fast service to Europe can also be rendered through the San Francisco-New York route as proven by messages sent to and from the managers of the Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas in Manila and in Barcelona. The message of Mr. Rosales, sent from Barcelona, via New York-San Francisco, was actually received by Mr. Ferrandiz, of Manila, one hour and 37 minutes after the message was delivered at the Barcelona telegraph station.

In addition to this Europe service, via America, the Radio Corporation of the Philippines has established a direct Manila-Berlin circuit which has become quite popular with the European concerns doing business in the Philippines.

Marine Radio.

Marine radio in the Philippines has not as yet reached the stage of development that it has in America and European countries. Aside from messages sent to and received from American and foreign trans-oceanic ships, marine traffic within Philippine waters is only now beginning to acquire life. Considering the geographical construction of these Islands, however, it is believed that marine radio has a bright future in this country. The Filipino public is not yet a large user of radio when travelling. But publicity given to the service will eventually build up a very substantial trade. This is especially so in view of recent legislation passed by the Philippine Legislature requiring all inter-island vessels of 200

tons net or more to be equipped with radio stations.

These bright prospects in marine radio have induced the Radio Corporation of the Philippines to establish a department within its organization especially devoted to maintenance, repair and inspection of ship stations. Heretofore the owners of the few ships equipped with radio in the Philippines were left entirely in the hands of inexperienced and unscrupulous so-called radio experts and operators, with the result that the maintenance of radio equipment on board of ships was rated very high, and this served to discourage the installation of similar equipment in other ships, notwithstanding the apparent advantages of such installation. At the present time, a systematic inspection of ships' radio equipment and a strict supervision of operators is helping to show that radio is not the expensive and annoying thing that old experience has shown it to be. This M. R. I. service is open to all shipowners, upon payment of a moderate monthly fee. Trained engineers of the corporation are available for inspection and consultation, thus insuring the efficient operation of the equipment.—"Manila Bulletin."

INDIA'S RADIO.

BROADCASTING "PIRATES" CAUSING TROUBLE.

THE LICENCES.

Indian radio is going through similar troubles to those recently experienced in South Africa. Owing to the large number of "pirates," it is said, the Bombay and Calcutta stations have found progress difficult. Reduced hours of transmission came into effect from the beginning of this month.

Mr. Eric Dunstan, the general manager of the Indian Broadcasting Company, is at present in England, and has visited 2LO, where he was formerly an announcer. It is understood that he is endeavouring to find ways and means of putting Indian broadcasting on a firmer basis.

At the end of October less than 2,000 licences had been issued in British India, though it was believed that many more sets were in use. Methods of suppressing "piracy," as well as increased public support, are necessary to ensure a successful future. One would imagine that relays from 58W would help to increase interest, especially among the European population; but atmospheric make such relays difficult. Broadcasting in vernacular tongues to schools is advocated as a means of educating India in the new medium.

Miss Sybil Thorndike, who is leaving shortly on a South African tour, will be heard in the Union before she arrives there. She is to give a broadcast from 2LO of wailing scenes from Shakespeare, and the transmission will also be relayed by 58W, Chelmsford, on short waves. It will be picked up in South Africa, and may be re-broadcast by stations there if sufficiently well received.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

STRAP PIN ASSET
PREMISE ESSENCE
RELY HAREM TURN
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I TERN TLESS I
NO RASH SLAM IN
STRAY APE SING
NO STALE RE
DETER ELL HEARS
OR ROAD SCOW TN
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ORE SLEETED REP
ROLE AGREED CLAP
EVENING APPAREL
SEEDS "SIR" ADDED

HIGH TENSION.

HOW TO EFFECT ECONOMY IN WIRELESS.

BALANCING FACTOR.

Mr. W. James, the "Morning Post" wireless correspondent, writes: The majority of listeners use a dry cell battery for the high-tension circuits of their receiver, and a smaller battery of the same type for grid bias. A battery comprises a number of cells connected together. The positive connection of one cell is joined to the negative of the next, and so on for all the cells of the battery.

Each cell gives a voltage when new of approximately one and a half. A 120 volt battery usually has 80 cells; at one and a half volt each the battery will give exactly 120 volts. But very often the voltage of a new battery is rather higher than the rated voltage. Thus a battery may be rated at 60 volts, but actually have 44 cells, which give a total voltage of 66 when new.

The voltage of a battery depends on the number of cells used and not on their size. The voltage of a cell is quite independent of its size. A large cell, such as is often used in a bell ringing circuit, gives not more voltage than a tiny cell used to light a flash lamp.

The size of a cell determines its capacity. A large cell will give more current for a longer period of time than a small cell. Cells of small size soon become discharged when they are used to supply a heavy current.

A cell of larger size would supply the same current for a longer period, and because it is more suited for the work it is called upon to perform it will last for a longer period in proportion.

List of a Battery.

It is not always true that a large cell, supplying a little current, will last longer in proportion than a small cell giving an equal current that happens to be its most economical discharge rate. The life of a battery depends on more factors than the amount of current taken from it.

The nature of the work is important. If the cell is used for a period of say, three hours a day, it may last six months, but it might last only two months if used for six hours a day.

A high tension battery is an expensive component, and in many instances accounts for the larger part of the cost of maintaining a receiving installation. It is therefore important that a user should understand these elementary facts.

For the purpose of this article we will assume that three sizes of dry cell high tension battery are made. There is the small capacity type, the large type, and the extra or power type.

The small capacity type uses cells of about one ounce and a quarter in weight. The cells used in the large capacity type of battery weigh three ounces, and the extra large cells used in the power batteries weigh about six ounces.

If we reckon the cost of the small battery as one unit, a large capacity battery costs 1.8 units, and the power battery only 2.5 units.

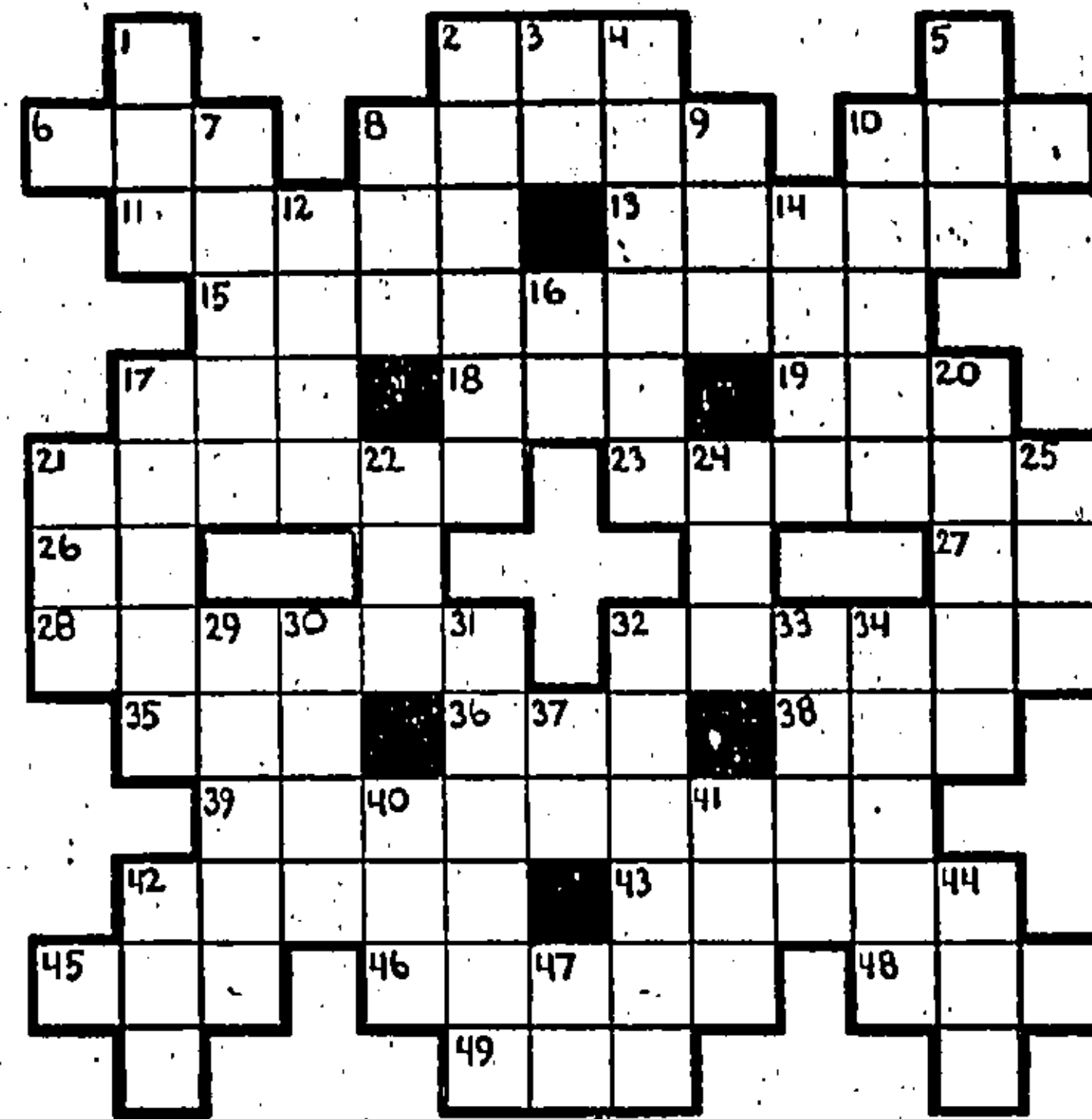
Capacity Ratio.

Now the approximate capacity ratio of the three batteries is one, three, and seven and a half. It will, therefore, be seen that although the power type of battery costs only two and a half times as much as the small capacity battery, its capacity is approximately seven and a half times as much.

It would therefore appear that a user receives much more for his expenditure when he buys a power type of battery. This is true when

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

2-What do the English call a saloon?
6-Fleshy part of the jaw
8-Imparting motion
10-Inclination of the magnetic needle
11-Antagonist
12-Rotating part of a dynamo
15-Where was the first battle of the Revolution?
17-Passed quickly
18-Prefix meaning three-fold
19-Nothing assent
21-Clock
23-Property
26-Measure of weight (abbr.)
27-Abbreviation meaning "that is"28-What is the principal island in the Malay Archipelago?

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

32-Substantial
35-French word meaning "street"
36-Small animal
38-Snare
39-What famous French General helped George Washington?
42-Excellence
43-Diminish
45-Earthware pot
46-Tall structure
48-Allege
49-An extreme radical

VERTICAL

1-Animal skin
2-Courteous
3-In what State is the Great Salt Lake (abbr.)
4-Who was the great poisoner?
5-Tree
7-What Italian city is famed for its factories?

VERTICAL (Cont.)

8-Greatest (abbr.)
9-Decay
10-One who receives a gift
12-Outlet
14-Playthings
16-Close by (abbr.)
17-Sharp cutting instrument
20-Pole of wood with feet rest
21-Unruly crowd
22-Alkaline solution
24-Held a season
25-Authority of the Pope
26-Monarch
30-Nigh
31-Public speaker
32-Boiled slowly
33-Insect (pl.)
34-Vegetable (pl.)
37-Always
40-Caprice
44-Sailor
46-The merry month
47-Pronoun

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn will give you a clue to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

the battery is used with a receiver that takes a high tension current of ten to twenty milliamperes. Such a current would be taken by the majority of four valve receivers and by some three valve sets that have a power valve fitted in the last stage.

Many three valve receivers take a current of five to ten milliamperes, however, particularly when the valves are of the two volt type. The intermediate type of battery using the large capacity cells would be better for a set such as this.

Two valve receivers do not normally take a current of more than five milliamperes. This can be supplied by a battery using small capacity cells.

It is most important to realise that for economy it is necessary to use the correct type of battery. A battery made of small capacity cells would not last very long when connected to a four-valve receiver. A power battery costing two and a half times as much would last probably six or seven times as long. There would be no advantage in using a power battery with a two-valve receiver. The current taken by the set would be so small that proper advantage would not be taken of the large type cells, and natural wastage would be a more important factor in determining their useful life.

Grid Bias.

The cells used in a grid bias battery are generally of the small

capacity type. A grid battery does not normally have to supply current. It is used to give the grids of the valves a certain voltage, and for this reason the best grid battery will be the one that has the least natural wastage.

A grid battery will, as a rule, last about twelve months. After twelve months' service its voltage will have fallen, and its resistance have increased to a point where the effectiveness of the receiver is reduced. It is a good plan to renew a grid battery every nine or twelve months.

The amount of high tension current which flows is of course determined to a large extent by the voltage applied by the grid battery to the valves. The greater the negative voltage that is used the smaller the high tension current. It is therefore important to use the current value of grid bias. If too little is used the high tension current will be greater than is necessary and the life of the high-tension battery will be reduced.

Too much grid bias causes distortion by reducing the high tension current. This tends to lengthen the life of the high-tension battery. It is for this reason that many listeners use a little more grid bias than is strictly necessary, but the resulting distortion is often so slight as to be negligible. Bad distortion will, of course, be produced when much more than the normal value of grid bias is used.

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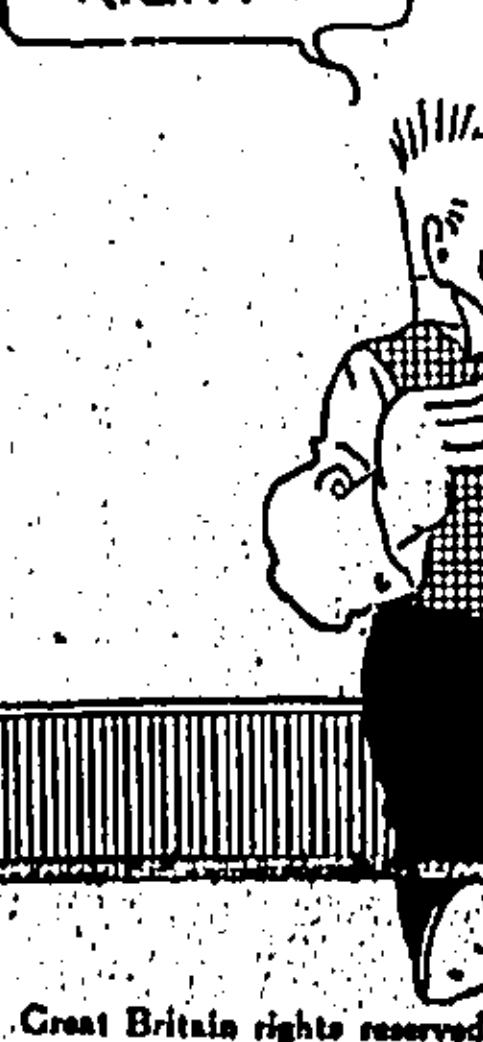
DADDY-MOTHER
HAS DECIDED
TO MOVE.



AH! AT LAST SHE
AGREES WITH ME-I'VE
BEEN TALKIN' MOVIN'
FOR SIX MONTHS.



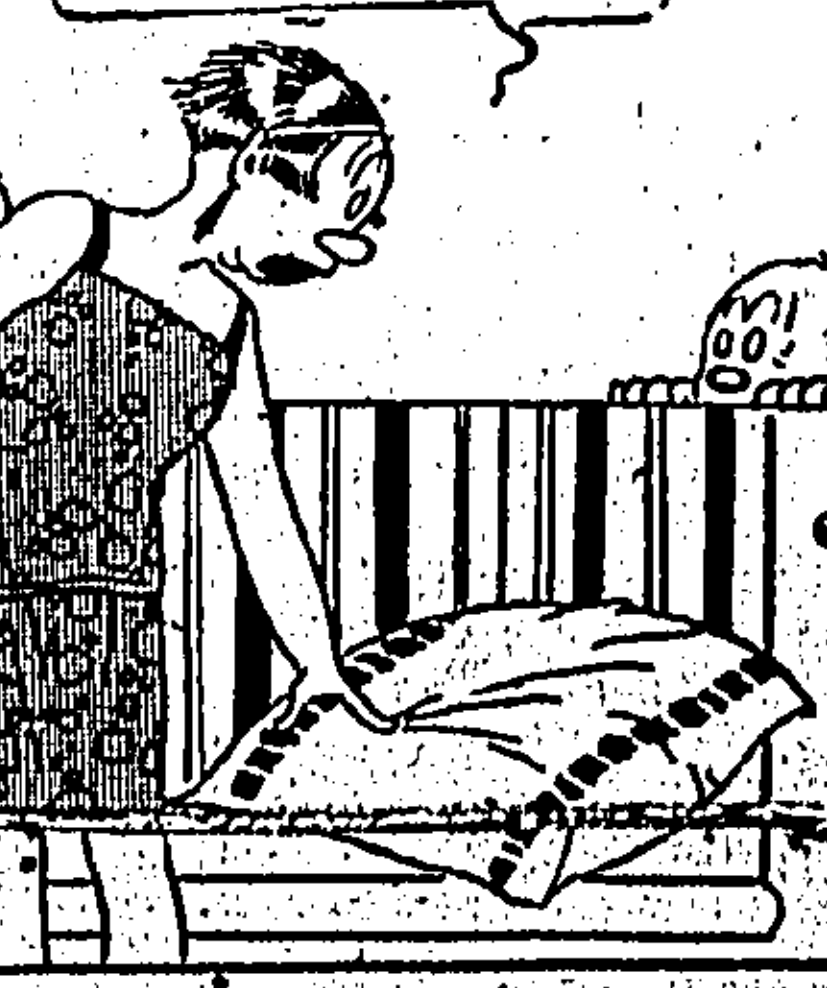
AFTER ALL-
MAGGIE HAS TO
ADMIT I'M
RIGHT.



WELL-I'M GLAD YOU
REALIZE I'M RIGHT AN'
THAT MOVIN' IS THE
THING TO DO.



YOU? WHO EVER GAVE
YOU ANY IDEA THAT YOU
HAVE A THOUGHT IN THE
MATTER? GET OUT OR
I'LL BRAIN YOU.



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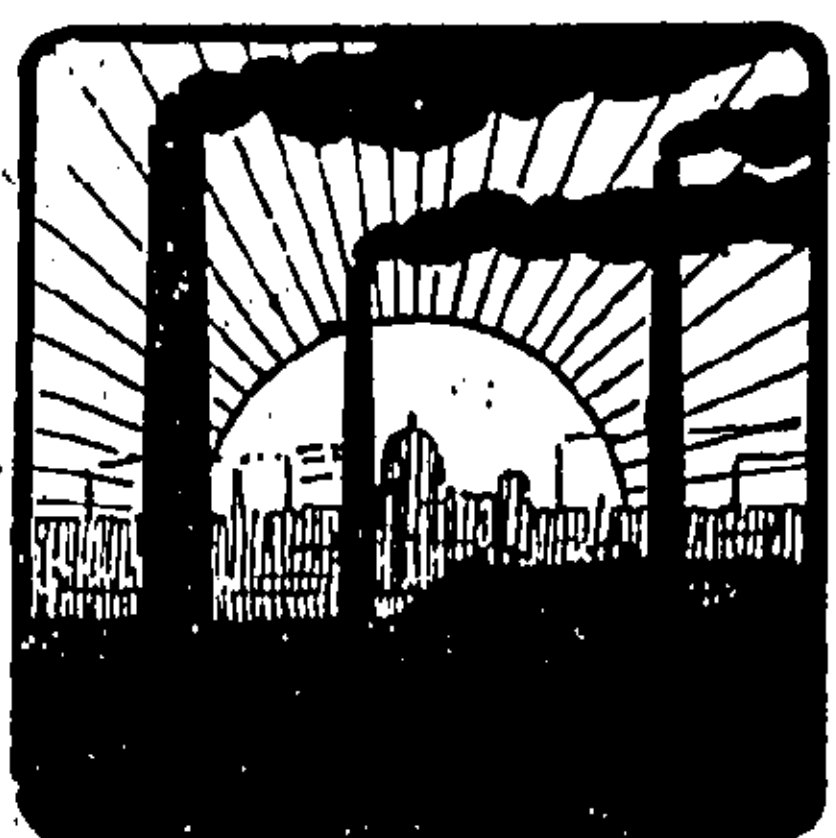
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3-14

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NEW YORK HOUSING.

THE LAVANBURG HOMES EXPERIMENT.

HOMES FOR THE POOR.

In an article which appeared in the "Morning Post," Lady Walston described how certain labour organisations in New York had entered upon a large housing scheme for the benefit of wage-earners. In the following article Lady Walston describes another scheme which has been carried out under an endowment, and which is designed not to make profit, but just to cover expenses. The Lavanburg Homes are a block of six-storey apartments situated in the lower East side of New York, and in one of the poorest and most congested districts. The money with which they have been built was given by the late F. L. Lavanburg, and while the scheme is not expected to yield any profits, but will just cover expenses, it cannot be considered a charitable one.

This block of buildings is shaped like the letter E, with two airy asphalted courts, so that a maximum of sun and air has been secured. There are 113 flats, and the rooms are well proportioned, the living rooms being about 10ft. by 17ft., and the bedrooms 9ft. by 10ft. Each kitchen has a gas range, a built-in refrigerator, cupboards for china, etc., two washbasins, sink, and a service lift to the street. The bath-rooms are fitted with a medicine chest, and there are two built-in cupboards in the apartments, which vary in size from three rooms and bath, to let at 30s. per week, inclusive of heating, to five rooms and bath, at 42s. The rooms are painted in washable paint, they are centrally heated and lit by electricity, and there is a constant supply of hot and cold water laid on.

Selecting the Tenants.

Here our guide was an enthusiastic young Russian Jew, who had done much social work amongst the poor. On my inquiring as to how tenants were selected, he told me that out of more than 2,000 families who had applied for rooms, the grounds on which they were chosen were as follows:—

I. Income.—Roughly speaking it is calculated that 25 per cent. of their wage should be expended on rent. That is to say, that to live in a 30s. apartment a man should earn about £6 per week; if it is less he could not afford to live there; if more, he must get something better.

II. Standard of living in regard to cleanliness. This is carefully inquired into, and unless the conditions are found satisfactory the applicants are not accepted as tenants.

III. Children.—Only couples with children are taken, but not more than two people are allowed to share a room.

IV. Preference given to those working in the neighbourhood, such as letter-carriers, street-cleaners, etc. Amongst the tenants are garment-workers, whose wages average about £5 per week; hawkers, with push-carts, who earn from £5 to £6; taxi-drivers, upholsterers, and men employed on the tram lines. Most of them are Austrians and Hungarians, and many of them, though not all, are Jews. There are also some Irish Catholics amongst them and I was told they all get on well together.

The basement has been utilised for Assembly Rooms, one of which will be used for weddings and similar celebrations, and the other for games of various sorts. Lectures, classes in child study, needlework, cooking, and other subjects of interest to the women

are being organised. There is a room for perambulators in the basement and an out-door playground on the roof for the children. "White Collar" Classes.

Though the two schemes which I have described are the most interesting and important in certain respects, affecting as they do the lives of the lower paid workers, the homes of the so-called "white collar" classes, meaning clerical and other office workers, in contradistinction to the labouring man, are also receiving much attention at the present time.

Many new apartments are being built for this class in Upper New York, but perhaps the Thomas Garden Apartments in the Bronx district are the most noteworthy. Here Mr. Rockefeller has advanced the money so as to assist people of moderate means to acquire good homes. He has limited his return to 6 per cent. on his outlay, for land, buildings, etc., and he intends to withdraw after the preferred stock has been retired. The property then will be controlled entirely by the tenant subscribers, everything being done on a purely business basis.

These flats vary in size and price from four rooms and a bath at £1,200, the total monthly charges being £12 16s., which covers stock-subscriptions, including 6 per cent. interest, as well as upkeep, taxes, etc., to six rooms, two baths, and a sun parlour at £1,940, while for this the monthly charges come to £20. The buildings are of brick with stone facings and pleasing in appearance. They surround a central garden very attractively laid out, but the actual planning and lighting of the rooms are not as good or as practical as in the less expensive apartments I had seen.

Though "community and social work" is not attempted here, play-rooms for the children have been provided, as well as an outdoor playground, and there are special "comfort rooms" for mothers and babies.



PARENTS IN CHINA

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100 DROWNED.

GREAT DAM BURST IN CALIFORNIA.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

New York.—A calamity befell California in the early hours of the morning when the St. Francis Dam, part of the famous water system of Los Angeles, burst and a huge wall of water swept down on the sleeping communities that lay in the path of its destruction, as briefly telegraphed to the "China Mail" at the time.

Already 100 bodies have been recovered where the flood waters entered the Santa Paula and Santa Clara rivers, but the death total may well number 500, while the damage to property is incalculable.

While the occurrence was at first attributed to an earthquake, it is now believed that seepage forced a portion of the hill flanking the west end of the dam to give way, water poured through the breach and under its pressure the eastern wing collapsed.

Red Cross workers, police, and troops were rushed to the scene, but their efforts are regarded as useless, for all the inhabitants of San Francisco Canyon are believed to have perished. Among the people known to be living in the path of the mighty avalanche of water are 25 families who had their homes below the dam and a working camp of 75 employees of the power station.

The Southern California Edison plant was turned into a mass of crushed cement, and the fate of its 50 employees is still uncertain.

City in Darkness.

The collapse of the dam is but another fatal landmark in the long series of troubles which have hit the Los Angeles water system in the past three years. Los Angeles had a warning of the impending flood when all lights went out in the city after midnight. The flood waters have forced a suspension of the coast traffic between Saugus and Montalvo, the Southern Pacific tracks between these points being destroyed.

The two towns of Piru and Fillmore, which lay directly in the path of the onrushing waters, are believed to have been destroyed, but it has been impossible to establish communication with them. When dawn broke over the stricken region only a small stream of water told the tale of the tragic hours when a wall of water two miles long and 50ft. high had swept through.

The full toll of dead is not expected to be known for days. Wreckage of every kind is strewn for miles along the canyon which winds picturesquely among the rolling hills to the north of Saugus. Orchards, garden produce, and live stock were swept away.

Los Angeles.—The death-roll is now estimated at 400. A thousand volunteers trudged through the thick yellow sand which now carpets what was a pretty valley, searching for bodies.

The poet D'Annunzio has sent Mayor Walker of New York a medal for civic gallantry.

Who is the man who has shouted threats at you?" asked the Willaden magistrate. "He works at His Master's Voice," replied the woman applicant.

Peking reports to the "Eastern Times" say that a large gang of men are digging up the graves of wealthy Chinese and separating the bones. They keep the skulls which they promise to return to the families of the dead if "ransom" is forthcoming.

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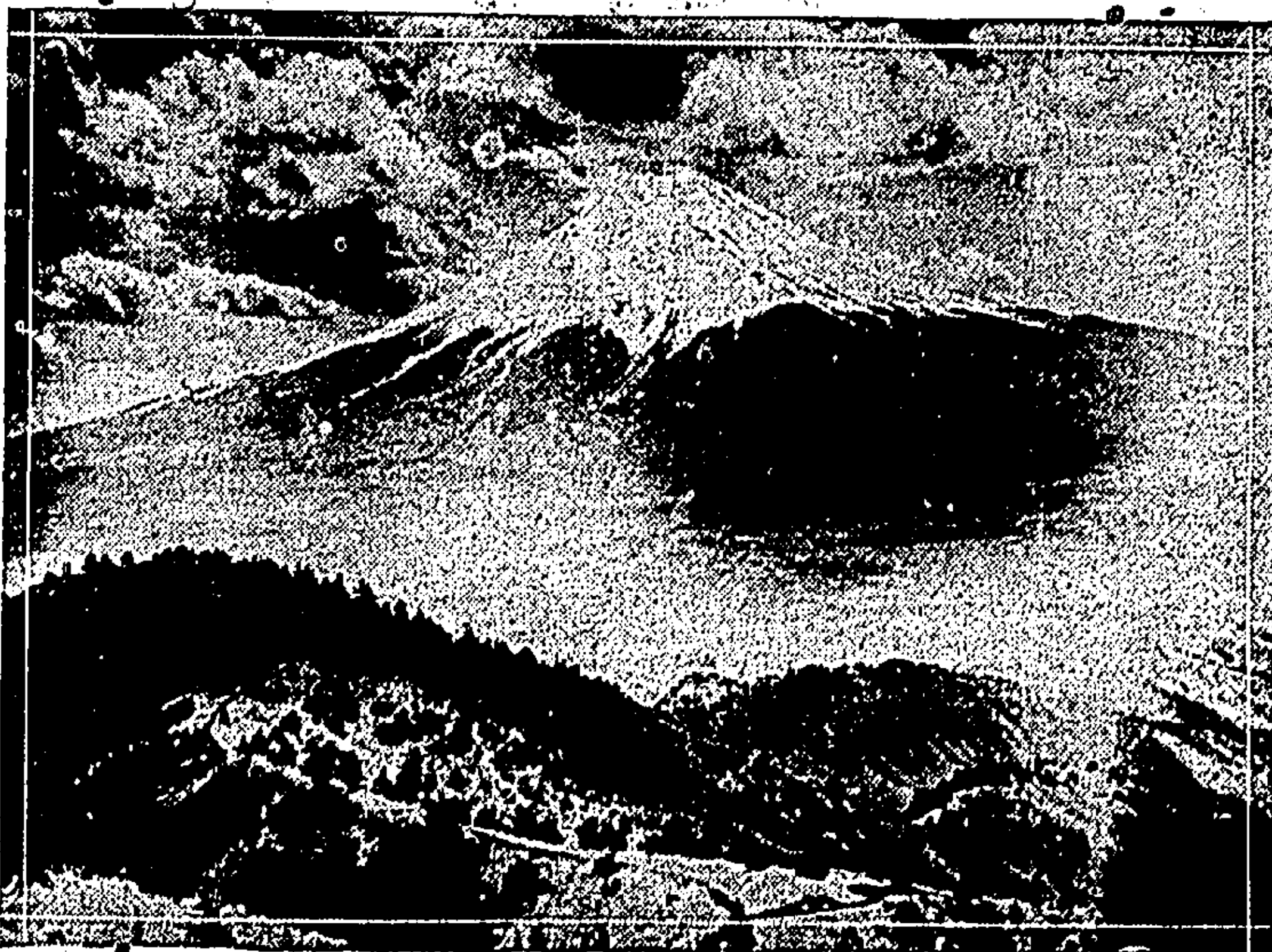
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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1928.

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LONDON SERVICE.

"GALCHAS" 1st May Casablanca, Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Bremen.
"PATROCLUS" 16th May Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Bremen.
"MENE AUS" 29th May Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Bremen.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ORIENTES" 20th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"OANFA" 29th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"KORE & YOKOHAMA" 12th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TALITHYNIUS" 31st May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TEUCER" 10th June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ADRASTUS" 4th June Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS" 16th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
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The Postal Service to Swabue & neighbouring places is entirely suspended until further notice.

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Shanghai	TUESDAY, APRIL 24.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	THURSDAY, APRIL 26.
Straits and Calcutta	Empress of Russia
Europe via Suez. Letters and Paper, London	20th Mar. and parcels, 22nd Mar.
Malwa	SATURDAY, APRIL 28.
Straits	Yuen Sang
Australia and Manila	MONDAY, MAY 7.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. & S. America, Canada and Europe via San Francisco—due	TUESDAY, APRIL 24.
San Francisco, 17th May and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	THURSDAY, APRIL 26.
Manila	Pres. Jackson
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Pres. Taft
Kochow	4.30 p.m.
Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday	WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.
Island, 7th May. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	AKI MARU
Swatow	Hangsang
Straits and Calcutta. Parcels noon. Letters 1 p.m.	Takada
Java via Batavia	Tjitaroom
THURSDAY, APRIL 26.	
Amoy and Foochow via Swatow	Hal Ning
Swatow	Hydrangea
Shanghai and Japan	Malwa
FRIDAY, APRIL 27.	
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tean
Straits and Calcutta. Parcels noon. Letters 1 p.m.	Kum Sang
Manila	Empress of Russia
Shanghai	Sinkiang
Amoy	Fook Sang
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th May. K.P.O. Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (Apr. 28th) 9 a.m. Letters (Apr. 28th) 10 a.m. G.P.O. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (Apr. 28th) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Morea

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., by GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, managing editor, at 3A, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

THE 'QUAKE.

Greek Town Seriously Damaged.

POPULATION ESCAPE.

British Warships Off To Help Sufferers.

Athens, Yesterday. Hitherto there have been eleven casualties in the Corinth earthquake last night, with very great damage to the town of Corinth. Several houses and the telegraph office collapsed, and the prisons were destroyed.

The fewness of the casualties was due to the population being warned by previous shocks and leaving the town. The bathing station at Lutraki near the Corinth Canal was destroyed.

Later. Except for a few new buildings, which themselves were badly damaged, Corinth is reported to be in ruins. The power house was destroyed and the town was in darkness last night. It is now reported that twenty have been killed and fifty houses have collapsed. The Kalamaki to Corinth canal is undamaged.

More Shocks At Philippopolis. Sofia, Yesterday.

Two more earthquake shocks occurred at Philippopolis last night.

British Warships To Help. Malta, Yesterday.

H.M. flotilla leader "Stuart" and the supplyship "Perthshire" are leaving for Corinth.

Thousands Destitute. Athens, Yesterday.

A score of shocks in the Peloponnesus during the past 24 hours. The Corinthians fled their homes after the first comparatively weak shock at nine in the evening and were out of doors when the disastrous shock occurred three-quarters of an hour later.

10,000 are homeless, destitute and half-clad in Corinth, 2,000 at Lutraki, and 4,000 elsewhere.—Reuter.

M. ZOUBKOFF.

NOW IN TROUBLE IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Yesterday. M. Zoubkoff has been arrested at Arlon as his passport was irregular.—Reuter.

[This is the young man who some months ago, married the elderly sister of the ex-Kaiser. Since then he has been in bad odour in Germany, and does not appear to be very happy in Belgium.]

"PROTEST STRIKE."

MOSLEMS & THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THE AFFAIR AT GAZA.

Jerusalem, Yesterday. The Moslems have declared a "protest strike" against the attitude of the Government regarding the affair at Gaza. All shops are closed but there have been no incidents.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC CASES.

When a case was called before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning in which the Chinese driver of public motor car No. 422 was charged with negligent driving in Queen's-road East on April 5, when Mrs. Noel White was knocked down and had to receive medical treatment, the defendant failed to appear in Court. The Magistrate adjourned the case for a week.

The driver of public motor car No. 878 was fined \$25 for driving on the wrong side of Garden-road, thereby colliding with a lorry at the junction of Bowen-road.

A week's adjournment was given in a case in which the driver of public motor car No. 253 was charged with negligent driving on Pokfulam-road.

The car took a bend so sharply near the pumping station that it knocked down one of three pedestrians who were walking on their proper side of the road. The injured man was at present in hospital with a broken leg.

With a view to awarding compensation to the injured man, the Magistrate decided to adjourn the case in order that a medical report might be made as to his condition.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Stone To Be Laid On Friday.

STORY OF THE SCHOOL.

First Public Appeal Made In 25 Years' History.

The laying of the Foundation of the new school by His Excellency The Governor at Stanley Peninsula on Friday, will mark the completion of 25 years in the life of St. Stephen's College.

The Founders of the school in 1903 were the late Sir Ho Kai, Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Chau Siu-ki, together with Dr. S. W. Tao, LL.D., Mr. Lai Kwai-pui and other Chinese gentlemen, associated with the then Bishop of Victoria, Bishop Hoare D.D., and the late Archdeacon Banister. The object of the Foundation was to establish a school for Chinese boys on the lines of the famous English public schools. A special feature was to be the teaching of the Chinese classic side by side with English subjects, so that the ancient culture and ideals of China should be inculcated together with public school ideals.

It was arranged that the Church Missionary Society, London, should supply a warden and an assistant master, while the college council should engage other British graduates and Chinese teachers to make up the staff.

College Council.

The College Council is an active body, which has recently held its 100th meeting. The present officials are as follows:—

College Council:—Rt. Rev. Bishop Duppy, D.D., Chairman, Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, K.C., Dr. S. W. Tao, LL.D., Dr. J. H. Sanders, M.D., Messrs. Mok Kong-sang, P. Launder, W. L. Pattenden, Li Hoi-tung, T. N. Chau, M.A., K. L. Chau, M.A., the three latter being Old Boys, B. O. Baker, A.C.A. (Treasurer) and Rev. E. Martin, M.A. (Acting Warden).

Building Committee:—Chairman, Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, K.C. Old Boys' Committee:—Chairman, Mr. Li Hoi-tung. Vice-Chairman, Messrs. T. N. Chau and Tang Shiu-kin. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Li King-hong, B.A.

The first warden of the College was Rev. E. J. Barnett, M.A., afterwards Archdeacon of Hong Kong. Archdeacon Barnett was Headmaster from 1903-1914. The present warden, Rev. W. H. Hewitt, M.A., B.D., now on leave, has held office since 1915.

Those at present teaching at the College include three graduates of Cambridge, one of Oxford, three of Hong Kong University, three ladies, and three teachers of the Chinese Classics and Literature; namely, A. Ling Hung-ming, Esq., B.A., Chinese Headmaster, Rev. C. B. Shann, M.A., F. A. Britton Esq., M.A., Rev. E. Martin, M.A., Tang Ying-lam Esq., B.Sc., Rev. E. K. Quick, M.A., Tam Cheung-huen Esq., B.A., Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Shann, Miss Griffin, Mr. Li Hei-nga, Mr. Kwan Pak-kwai, Professor Lai Tsai-hei, Hon-lam, for twelve years Chinese headmaster, is now the honorary Adviser in Chinese studies.

160 Students.

From 1903 to 1924 the school occupied a well-known site and buildings at the junction of Western-street and Bonham-road, with two tennis courts and a small football field. A thirty-thousand-dollar Hall with accommodation for boarders and staff, was added to the old building by the subscription of friends in 1908. In 1924 a move was made into temporary quarters, the old site, held on lease, having been taken over for building development.

At present the number of Students is 160, of whom sixty are boarders at Pokfulam-house. The school motor-bus carries the boarders and resident masters to and from Prospect Place, near the University, where the class-rooms are situated. The Science laboratory is near St. Stephen's House. In the new School at Stanley it is hoped to have increased boarding accommodation while day-boys will have to travel by car or bus to school, a distance of 8½ miles, or half-an-hour's run, from the city. The school has been successfully carried on for 25 years without application for any Government grant and without any appeal to the central public for financial aid. Now, however, the Hong Kong Government has generously granted a fine site of 24.21 acres at Stanley

DANISH LOAN.

Conversion of City's 5½ Stock.

NEW LOAN.

£\$12,000,000 From New York Financiers.

Copenhagen, Yesterday.

For the purpose of converting the city's 5½ per cent loan of 1919, the city has contracted a loan of £\$12,000,000 in the Messrs. Kuhn Loeb and the International Acceptance Bank of New York for a period of 25 years at 4½ per cent interest. It will be issued at 92.077.—Reuter.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

COMMUNISTS POLLING FOR THE SECOND BALLOT.

MANY SECOND BALLOTS.

Paris, Yesterday. The election results, so far, are favourable to the Poincare Government.

M. Alexandre Varenne, ex-Governor of Indo-China, like M. Painlevé, requires a second ballot.

How The Groups Stand. In the General Elections so far there have been elected 3 Conservatives, 49 Republicans, 31 Left Wing Republicans, 9 Radicals, 11 Radical-Socialists, 4 Socialist Republicans, 12 Socialists and no Communist.

Second ballots will be necessary in 299 seats.

Communists Routed. A notable feature of the elections is the route of the Communists, who up to the present have not gained a seat. They held 27 seats in the last Chamber.

Parliamentary election returns have been received from all constituencies except Corsica and the nine colonial ones. The results show that candidates for 175 seats have been returned on the first ballot.

The second ballots will be held on April 29 in 427 constituencies. Most of the successful candidates have declared themselves supporters of the present Government.

Final Figures.

The final statistics give as elected:—

Conservatives	7
Republicans	76
Left Wing Republicans	47
Radicals	13
Radical Socialists	16
Socialist Republicans	4
Socialists	14
One result is contested. The Colonies' results have not yet been received.	

Second ballots will be necessary for 424 seats.—Havas.

Communists' Position. Paris, Later.

Although no communist was returned yesterday, the Communists polled more votes than ever before and many of their candidates are in a favourable position for the second ballot.—Reuter.

NORTH POLE.

NO NEW LANDS IN THE POLAR BASIN.

"MERELY ICE."

New York, Yesterday. "No foxes seen" was the special code phrase used by Captain Wilkins in telegraphing to the American Geographical Society that no new lands in the Polar basin had been seen during his flight across the North Pole. Thus the Atlases which show a blank between the north of Siberia and North Canada may be filled in to denote merely ice.

American newspapers are wildly enthusiastic over Captain Wilkins' flight, describing it as "the greatest feat of all aviation."—Reuter.

Peninsula and simultaneously an appeal to the public necessary, to give the College new buildings and extensive play-grounds, so that it may develop on the lines originally laid down by its Founders.

By kind permission of the O.C. and officers the band of the 1st Battalion the Queen's Royal Regiment will play during the ceremony on Friday.

ROMANCE AND COMEDY:—

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